THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXX.
NUMBER 43.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of the Indian Reform Association, into which the British India Committee newly established in England is to be developed. We give below the prospectus *in extenso* :

The agitation of the Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the policy of the Marquis of Ripon's Government, led to the formation of the British India Committee, to support the wise and progressive measures introduced by the present Indian Government, and especially the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill of Mr. Ilbert. It is now proposed to establish it as a permanent Society, to be called "The Indian Reform Association," in order to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and to inform the British public regarding the condition of India.

It is increasingly necessary for the interest, both of India and Great Britain, that the public opinion of this country should exercise its influence in the decision of the vital questions affecting the welfare of the two hundred and fifty millions of our fellow-subjects in India.

In every Division of our Indian Empire, there is a growing number of intelligent, educated men, who have studied the history of English political progress, and have been encouraged to hope for an increasing share in the administration of their own country. They have received ideas of Freedom, Patriotism, Self-Reliance, and Self-Government; it would be contrary to all experience to expect men, under such circumstances, to permanently remain in a position of social and political inferiority. The growth of public opinion in India, its free Press, the development of public instruction from the elementary school to the University, the Railways, Telegraphs, Municipal Institutions, and the general progress of enlightenment have brought about a new political condition in that land—a political condition demanding wisdom and judgment on the part of those responsible for its administration.

The condition of affairs no longer admits of the policy hitherto largely pursued of leaving the ultimate decisions of great principles connected with the administration of India to small official bodies in that country or in England. If history proves anything, it proves that the welfare of the many can not [redacted] long ruled solely left to the arbitrament of the few, more especially when the latter represent a class or a race alien from the former. A paternal despotism, however wise and benevolent, will fail to secure the happiness and contentment of the people, if persisted in after they have grown out of the state of political pupilage towards manhood. After that stage, autocratic rule generally ends in political convulsions and disaster.

With these considerations in view, we believed that an enlightened and organized English public opinion should be created as a national tribunal for considering the great questions which will inevitably come before it in the future. To such a Court the people of India may come with confidence. They well know that in the English people at large, they will find the sympathy and good-will which they cannot always expect on the part of those who in India are their rivals and competitors.

The present agitation in India and in this country regarding Mr. Ilbert's Bill, has shown the people of India that they are face to face with a powerful party, having apparently in many points interests opposed to their own. These representatives of the ruling race with their traditions of superior rights and privileges are not prepared to concede the claims made by the Native races. It is not to be expected that either a governing class, or rivals in trade and commerce, can always judge impartially in reference to demands made by Indians of proved capacity and good social position, demands which are the necessary result of our past legislation and administration.

To give the people of India such a Court of popular Appeal, as has just been indicated will strengthen the bonds of amity and good-will in a manner such as no absolute Government, however wise and generous, can hope to do. Only in the growth of feelings of common interests, of mutual regard and esteem between the two peoples can there be found any lasting security for union between the countries and peace and progress in India.

The chief object of the Indian Reform Association will be to qualify the British public to discharge this great function. It will endeavour to do so by bringing before the public all facts relating to the condition and desires of the people of India, so far as they can be ascertained from the best sources. Accurate information will be collected and diffused in such a form as shall be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the technicalities of Indian life and administration. This will be done through the Press, public meetings, conferences, and other means calculated to influence Parliament and the Executive, &c. When duly instructed, the public will be enabled to test the fitness of candidates for Parliament as representatives of India as well as of Great Britain, and to induce their representatives to qualify for such representation, and to take such a course in Parliament as shall secure adequate attention to the welfare of the Indian people.

We shall be glad to learn if such an Association will secure your sympathy and support.

On behalf of the Provisional Executive,

G. B. CLARK, M. D., *Chairman.*

GEORGE FOGGO, S. R. GEDDES, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

A. K. SETNA,

Corresponding Secretary for India.

An Association of this name had been found in England at the time of the renewal of the charter of the late East India Company in 1853. Mr. Bright was the President and Mr John Dickinson Junior was the Secretary of the Association. The *Morning Star* was the organ of this body. The Association did good work for some years, but it collapsed as Mr. Dickinson's interest in the work flagged. The proposed Association will supply a widely felt *desideratum*, and we hope it will enjoy a long lease of life.

ACCORDING TO A CONTEMPORARY Prince Takehito, heir to the throne of Japan, has just completed a two years' cruise as midshipman in an English man-of-war.

LORD HOUGHTON, says the *World*, intends to leave England about the middle of next month on his way to India, where he will pass the winter as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Ripon.

SIR EVELYN BARING has been *Gazetted* under his new designation as "Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt and a Minister Plenipotentiary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service."

THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN is said to have ordered the Court Minister to submit to her a list of all the virtuous women in Japan for the purpose of awarding to them and to their daughters medals as prizes for virtue. This is too artificial mode of fostering virtue.

THE SUMMER SEAT of the Punjab Government will be transferred to Dalhousie in 1885, the Lieutenant Governor having determined on the step, and the Viceroy having accorded his consent. The cost of the new Government house will be met by the sale of Barnes Court at Simla.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY have been complaining that the Civilians sent out to them do not possess even the moderate proficiency in riding which is requisite for the performance of their duties; and the Civil Service Commissioners have replied that selected candidates will henceforth have to pass in this subject also.

TUESDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of the conclusions arrived at, and the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to consider the question of the best means of extending the accomodation for shipping in the Port of Calcutta :—The accomodation for the trade of the port requires immediate extension both for imports and exports, but especially for exports. There is room in the port for a considerable number of additional jetties, but the Committee do not recommend an extension of jetty accomodation, as they consider that for the general convenience of the whole trade of the port wet docks are preferable. The Committee recommend the immediate construction of wet docks at Kidderpore in accordance with plans submitted herewith, and connected with the town jetties by a tramway along the river bank. Docks at Howrah, especially for the export trade, are not recommended.

THE STATESMAN in its yesterday's paper managed to kill our well-known townsman and popular Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, Babu Hem Chunder Ker. Some wag reported to our contemporary the death of Babu Hem Chunder from heat-apoplexy, and the latter gave the news without any enquiry. Within a few hours of the announcement Babu Hem Chunder took our contemporary by surprise by appearing "in the flesh." The wag, who played this practical joke, ought to be hanged for six months, as the Bengali saying goes.

IT IS settled that the Duke of Connaught and Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, will both be present with the Viceroy, when presiding at the ceremonial opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. The Duke will join his command at Meerut on arrival, and take ten days' leave for his trip to Calcutta.

IT IS stated that Dr. Cunningham, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, will retire from the service in March next, and that Dr. A. J. Payne, who lately officiated for him, will succeed him. Dr. Payne's promotion will be a relief to the Bengal Medical Department.

THE TIMES of India has the following :

The police deserve great commendation for the tact, temper, and energy displayed in dealing with the Mahomedan disturbance last Saturday. A little irresolution would probably have resulted in a serious riot. It had been an old custom on the Buckra Eed for the Mahomedan weavers who live in some chawls in the Faikland Road to slaughter a cow. But the chawls have lately passed into the hands of a Bhattia, to whom the slaughter of a cow is an abomination. His Mahomedan tenants, however, determined to keep up their practice, and obtained leave to slaughter a cow at Khetwaddy. But armed with this permit, they attempted to smuggle the beasts in their chawls. They were detected by the police, and then apparently desisted. Most of the police had retired when the second attempt was made, in the presence of a mob of some 700 or 800 people, who cheered on the men in actual possession of the cow, and cried: "Now is the time to take the cow in." But some European constables came promptly to the spot. The four ringleaders were arrested, and the cow, the object of the dispute, was sent to the pound. Before there was any chance of organizing a disturbance, Sir Frank Souter had been warned by telephone, and, with a body of mounted police, he rode down to the Faikland Road and succeeded in dispersing the mob. As nothing serious had occurred, Mr Dosabhoy Framjee very wisely took a lenient view of the offence, and sentenced the four offenders to a fine of Rs. 20 each.

THE PIONEER says :

The *Gazette* informs us that the services of Mr. W. C. Plowden are replaced at the disposal of the North-West Government. What will be done with them? If sensational governme t were in vogue with the present ruler of these Provinces, Mr. Plowden might be provided with a commission and sent on the stump. By the way, as we are entering on a new era, it might be well to start with a clear understanding of what is and what is not lawful for a public servant on furlough to do. Mr. Plowden's might be treated as a test case. A distinguished official, enjoying for the moment the full liberties of a private citizen, takes a prominent part in organized demonstrations in favour of a certain much-contested measure of the Government of India. Suppose he had taken an equally prominent position against it, would he have been held equally blameless in respect of the proprietors?

Will our contemporary explain whether a Civilian on furlough is competent to act as editor of a newspaper? Was not Mr. Girdlestone editor of the *Pioneer* during furlough some years ago?

WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

THE STATESMAN publishes the following War-Song for the Anglo-Indian seditious-mongers :

THE ANTI-RADICAL WAR SONG.

Britons arise! Is freedom dead?
Remember we are freemen!
The cause for which our fathers bled
Is ours! Arise, and be men!
Shall reds and radicals reform
Our ancient Constitution,
And shall not we direct the storm
And ride the Revolution?
In us henceforth let England see
That every freeborn Tory,
Like red republicans can be,
Anarchical and gory.
The whirlwind those who sow the wind,
Shall have. May we not reap it?
The swords that won the soil of Ind,
Shall prove that they can keep it.
Then down with Chamberlains and Brights,
We'll bear with them no longer.
Such spawn may talk of weaker rights,
We glory in the stronger.
Let Gladstone's drivel seek to make
The worse the better reason,
We know the proper course to take
With sentimental treason.
In Erin's isle we'll seek the source
Of Freedom's inspiration;
The remedy we'll find for force,
Is in Assassination.
Then tyrants tremble, ye who dare,
As demagogues to swagger.
We Britons now have come to swear
By dynamite and dagger.
What though you have the right to-day,
Can we too claim no right, Sir?
Does liberty for all the blacks,
Mean slavery for whites Sir?
No, never, while we breathe, Cant shall our liberties deny us,
Though Reyno'ds quibb'le, Hunter rant,
And Kristodas defy us.
Up raise the standard of revolt,
Away with coward fears;
We'll see how fast the Baboos bolt
Before our Volunteers.
Such swollen asses to despatch
We have a method speedier,
For not an Ilbert Bill can match
Our criminal procedure.
We'll have no Judges in the land,
But brother be to brother;
'Tis our great privilege to stand,
Or sit, on one another.
No feeble Baboodom shall lord
O'er India's dusky millions!
A short shrift and a hempen cord,
For statutory Civilians!
No more shall we, the heirs of Time,
Our mother-country own Sir.
We'll strike an attitude sublime,
And bold y'stand alone, Sir.
We'll loot the Treasuries and Mint
And coin rupees of tin, Sir.
And give old Hartington a hint
At par to take them in, Sir.
We'll hang the traitors who maintain
Ours is no legal right here,
We'll lynch the lawyers who for gain
Will prove that black is white here,
We'll pull the custom houses down
Fire on the ships in port, Sir.

And make the tram-cars in the town
The Baboo's Juggernath, Sir.
The Town Hall and the Banks we'll seize
Without any formality,
And hang alone the rows of trees
Our new Municipality.
We'll rant of fire and flame and sword,
'Tis easy to invent it,
Though none will take us at our word,
We'll talk as if we meant it.
We'll burn and slay, and wreck and sink,
Till chaos come again, Sir,
And in Viceregal halls we'll drink
To nautch-girls in champagne, Sir.
And thus to all ends of earth
We'll show the way we've hit on
To prove the gallantry and worth
Of the Anglo-Indo-Briton.

Bravo!

WE LEARN from the Press Commissioner's Office that doubt having been expressed as to the value for scientific purposes of the small-sized sun pictures (4 inches in diameter), obtainable from the photo-heliograph at present in use at Dehra Doon, the Secretary of State was asked for a larger and better instrument for the purpose of carrying on solar photography in this country. In the middle of last year his Lordship sent out a large photo-heliograph for the Solar Photography Branch of the Survey of India Department which can take photographs 12 inches in diameter. When the new photo-heliograph arrived in this country, it was found necessary to construct for it an observatory with a rotating dome, the existing observatory at Dehra Doon being too small to recieve this instrument. The construction of the new observatory has now been completed, and the instrument is being set up.

A NATIONAL convention of coloured men to discuss the future prospects of the negro race recently assembled at Louisville, Kentucky; 243 delegates from twenty-five States attended. They wrangled for four hours one night in selecting a chairman. Not a bad beginning.

THERE WAS a heavy storm at Madras on the night of the 16th October. Thirty-eight cargo boats broke from their moorings, and drifted ashore, some of them being severely damaged.

IT IS stated that Pundita Rama Bai has embraced Christianity. What next and next?

IT IS announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Assam-Behar Railway. The portion to be proceeded with immediately is 209 miles in length at a cost of 161 lacs of rupees.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Bombay:

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER IN BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, 20TH OCTOBER

The weather in Bombay is causing the greatest astonishment and alarm. A continuous heavy downpour of rain has taken place since Thursday morning. Telegrams from up-country show that this unusual rainfall is widespread and general in Khandeish and the Berars. Reports have been received that it is doing much damage to cotton and also to crops of gingelly seed. The abnormal weather is attributed to a small cyclone, which has formed to the westward of Bombay, and is moving in a north-westerly direction. It is still raining heavily here with apparently small prospect of discontinuing.

THURSDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THERE were 457 deaths in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 13th October, of which 80 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 121 from fevers, 4 from accidents, 34 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 12 from spleen diseases, 49 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 115. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 25. The average of daily mortality was 32.6.

FROM THE report of the Commissioners for the inspection of steam boilers for 1882 we learn that there were 797 boilers in the town and suburbs including Howrah of which 655 were inspected by the Engineer Inspector and his Assistants. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 18,050, of which Rs. 13891 were disbursed—the excess of income over expenditure being Rs. 4159.

THE PICTORIAL WORLD contains a capital likeness of our distinguished countryman the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur K.C.S.I. It is instinct with life and grace. We give below the letter-press:

An Indian Potentate.

His Highness Maharajah the Hon. Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, whose portrait is here given, after years spent as an honorary adviser to Government in the Imperial Council of India, has recently retired from public life. Maharajah Tagore is the most distinguished nobleman in Bengal, and is the head of the famous Tagore family, which is a household word in Bengal, and was founded by the great Hindoo sage Rustta Narayan, the chief of the five priests who in 1100 A.D. came at the request of the king to convert Bengal. For the past half century the family has supplied Bengal with its leading statesmen and reformers, and is no less illustrious by its ancient lineage than by its public spiritedness.

His Highness is the President of the Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University, and is himself the author of a volume of English poems, besides numerous works on the Sanskrit drama. He received the knighthood of the Star of India last year. Our portrait is from one by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard, the Indian photographers.

WE HAVE received a copy of the proceedings of a case of cheating in which Mr. S. Howard, late editor of the Madras *Athenœum* and *Daily News* had charged its managing agent with the offence of cheating in respect of the sum of Rs. 28-12. The Magistrate had declined to grant the summons applied for. The High Court on application had directed the lower court to grant the summons. The Magistrate dismissed the charge and again the High Court was moved and again that Court made order calling upon the Magistrate and the accused to show cause why a charge should not be framed against the accused and his trial be proceeded with. The facts of the case were simply that a sum of Rs. 60 was due to the complainant, he was paid Rs. 20 and a full receipt was taken for Rs. 60, —the balance it was said would be forwarded afterwards—this had not been done.

WE HAVE received the following from our Jonai correspondent:

The standing rice crop in these parts is drying up for want of one or two showers of October rain. There is no hope of saving the crops except by irrigation. The Suruseway is dry—as dry now as in the months of March and April. The Government he'd out hopes of an abundant supply of wholesome water from the Dimeodur, but it has abandoned the idea. Much money and labour have been wasted on this project. The prospect of both rice and rabi crops is gloomy. We apprehend a rise in the price of provisions. The prospect of the approaching big fair in the metropolis, which will attract people from all parts of the country as well as from other places outside India, from Europe and Australia, make us fear an aggravation of the impending scarcity. A meeting was lately held here under the presidency of Babu Chunder Kant Mookerjea which was largely attended by respectable and well educated persons for the purpose of establishing an Association for the agitation of local grievances and wants.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that the Committee which lately sat at Simla for the reorganization of the Public Works Department was authorized only to consider matters connected with the Engineer establishment. Their powers did not extend to the subordinate establishment. We hope a separate Committee will be appointed to report on the subordinate establishment.

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

THE RESOLUTION of Government on Vaccination gives the following particulars about the extension of water-supply in the Mofussil:

The Burdwan water-supply scheme, which was noticed last year, was commenced, and made considerable progress in the year under review. The Bhagulpore scheme is under revision, but the bulk of the necessary funds has been subscribed, and the work has now been taken in hand. Arrangements are now being made for the extension of the Calcutta water-supply to the Suburbs and also to Barrackpore, and it is expected that substantial progress will be made during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention has also been given to a proposal by which all the river-side municipalities from Howrah to Serampore should unite in a common scheme for water-supply. This proposal has not, however, yet been formulated, and is still under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners concerned.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has an appreciative notice of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's English translation of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali. We give the following extracts from it:

Students of philosophy in all parts of the world will receive with great pleasure the latest work of our great Indian Sanskritist, which has recently been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Therein Dr. Mitra has given to science not only an English translation (followed by the Sanskrit text) of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, with the Commentary of Bhoja Raja, but also an elaborate preface, in which he exhaustively discusses the relations of the Yoga system with all the cognate European and Indian systems, both ancient and modern; and elucidates, to an extent hitherto unattempted, the many difficulties and obscurities of this little understood philosophy. A writer, with whom we are unable to agree, has described Pessimism as the "goal of modern thought" in Europe. However that may be, Dr. Mitra shows clearly enough that that goal was very definitely reached in India over four and twenty centuries ago. This he demonstrates by a comparison, as learned as it is acute and closely-reasoned, of the early history and teaching of the Yoga with those of the Sankhya, and both with the earliest and purest philosophy of Buddhism. This disquisition will unquestionably take as one of the most important and valuable contributions to the investigation of at most curious and interesting problem, and must hence-forward be one of the leading authorities upon it.

Not less valuable, and perhaps even more generally interesting, is Dr. Mitra's elaboration of the connection between these ancient Pessimist system of the early Hindus, and the modern doctrine evolved by Schopenhauer, and developed by Hartmann. He goes on to trace a still more direct and intimate relation between them and the theories of modern spiritualism, with its occult appendage—of which he shows that the Yoga system is the archetype.

In reading Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's terse and lucid explanations of the many extremely abstruse points with which he deals, it is almost impossible to realise that the writer is writing in a language other than that in which he was born. Dr. Mitra's particularly clear and forcible style would do credit to any English savant; and the invaluable services he is rendering, year after year, to linguistic, philosophical, and archæological science, are admirable illustrations of the happy results that may be attained by the application of Western methods to Oriental erudition. We are sure that every Orientalist in Europe will agree with us in thinking those services are already such as to merit the highest recognition that can be accorded to them, whether by the State, or by the learned bodies of this and other countries; and we can only hope that the accomplished author may long live to adorn and enrich the literatures alike of India and of England.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the privilege of *Private Entre* to Government House has been conferred upon Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadur. It should have been long long ago conferred upon him as the heir and representative of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS assembled on the 3rd instant in London, when Sir Richard Temple delivered the inaugural address, his subject being the application of social science to the British Empire abroad.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Cowasji C. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, younger brother of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, will in all probability succeed the late Mr. W. H. Barker as Chief Clerk to the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay. This intelligence has taken us by surprise.

SATURDAY 27TH, OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING particulars of Mr. Jubert, the promoter of the Calcutta International Exhibition, are given in the *Pioneer*:

M. Jules Joubert is by birth a Frenchman, the son of a French naval officer, and he himself entered life in the French Navy. His first voyage was made in the frigate *L'Heroine*, which after going round the best part of the globe, touched at New Zealand, where M. Joubert first struck out a line for himself, and having made friends with a Native Chief, endeavoured to march across the island, but was turned back after great hardships. Taking ship on board another frigate—the French Navy does not seem to be bound down by rules—M. Joubert shared in an attempt made to found a French colony in some undistinguished island of the Pacific. It was not a success, and the year 1844 found him in Sydney; having again taken a temporary leave of naval discipline, and attached himself to the Consulate. The latter, however, he soon quitted for the freer atmosphere of land speculation; engineering and other contracts also came in his way, and we may believe were turned to account. Twenty years afterwards M. Joubert was still in Australia having relieved the monotony of existence meanwhile by visits to Borneo, New Caledonia and other specially interesting places. The Secretaryship of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales which he obtained in 1865, first put him in his present line by suggesting the idea of an industrial show which speedily developed into the permanent Exhibition at Sydney. Since then M. Joubert has given himself up entirely to his speciality, and when he is not promoting Exhibition on his account, he is acting as Agent or Commissioner of the Australian Colonies at one or other of the Exhibitions in Europe. He is well known by this time to every country but India, and amongst other things, is a member of the Legion of Honor.

THE ACTUAL SITE of the Black Hole in Calcutta has been discovered. The *Indian Daily News* says:

There seems no good reason to doubt that Mr. R. R. Bayne has at last discovered the actual spot on which stood the Black Hole. The place is a few feet on the inner side of the north-east gate-way of the Post Office; and although it seems a wonder why the secret of this spot should not have been revealed before, yet there is a good reason why it should not be so. The south-eastern godowns of the Custom House abut upon the northern wall of the foundation of the Black Hole. The north wall of the new Post Office abuts upon the southern wall of this famous place of confinement. The necessity for maintaining a roadway on the north side of the Post Office preserved the actual site of the Black Hole from discovery, although north and south on two widely-separated occasions, its very walls were touched by the builders of the new edifices. It would almost seem as if those who built the Custom House godowns, knew something of the spot, for they avoided building over it. The excavations now made show the floor of a room 14 feet 6 inches from east to west, by 18 feet from north to south with a verandah on the west side, the foundation of the pillars of which still remain. On the eastern side of the excavation some of the plaster yet remains attached to the wall, and it is still harder, out of all comparison, than the plaster in use at the present day, and this, although it was so roughly made that it is easy to detect it was made from shell lime. It rests upon a coating of an inferior plaster laid upon the wall of the peculiar thin bricks of the earliest period of building in Calcutta. The flooring was made of *khoa*, and beaten together with a rough lime, mainly composed of shells.

IN REPLY to an impertinent query of the *Pioneer* Mr. Keay, the author of the Spoliation article, gives the following account of himself:

I came out to this country 21 years ago as an agent of the old Bank of Bombay, whose branches in Sholapore and Hyderabad I carried on till its collapse in 1867. My branches having had the good fortune to escape all loss, the Bank of Bengal was readily induced to take over the Hyderabad branch with myself as Agent. I remained in this position till 1872. Besides, being the official custodian of the Government cash balances, this branch was for some years prior to 1872 employed by the British Resident, Mr. C. B. Saunders, C. B., to carry out all the operations necessary for providing the Treasury supplies. This course was objected to by the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. R. B. Chapman but Mr. Saunders, who was reaping large profit for Government by the Bank's operations, refused to remove the supply business out of my hands. Mr. R. B. Chapman was also an *ex-officio* Director of the Bank of Bengal, and at this very juncture I received a letter from the Bank's head office, announcing that I was transferred from Hyderabad to be Agent of the Bank's Patna branch. Mr. Saunders, as well as myself, was convinced that the real reason of the transfer was not unconnected with his dispute with Mr. Chapman. About the same date the Nizam's Government offered me an appointment in connection with its Railway finances. I took over charge of the Patna Agency, resigned the Bank's service a fortnight afterwards, receiving two months' pay as gratuity, and immediately took up the financial post under Sir Salar Jung, Who, to avoid as he believed, all source of complication had applied for and received the Resident's sanction to my appointment. The appointment was, nevertheless, disallowed by the Foreign Office of the Government of India, against the strong and repeated remonstrances of the Native State. The declared ground of veto was that the appointment was illegal, being in contravention of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1797, which prohibited any European from being engaged in the lending of money to a Native State. Any personal bearing of the veto, as against myself, was distinctly disclaimed.

Two months after the above occurrence I established in Hyderabad a firm connected with, but entirely distinct from

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

the late house of W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay. This firm suffered no loss from Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s failure in 1878.

Since the last mentioned date I have carried on banking business here in my own name, having among other things to finance for the Hyderabad and Deccan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which I founded some years ago.

THE REVENUE derived from fisheries in Assam during last year amounted to Rs. 69,199, showing an increase of Rs. 5,511 on the previous year. "The Deputy Commissioners," the Chief Commissioner remarks, "have been generally left to call what they pleased a fishery, from a puddle to a section of the Brahmaputra, and to sell it for what it would fetch" A better system, we are glad to observe, will be introduced.

A BOMBAY PAPER acutely remarks that the Ilbert Bill has done one good thing. "It has thoroughly unmasked the Statutory Civilian." It has unmasked many—not excepting the *Times of India*.

THERE were 232 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 20th October, of which 38 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 78 from fevers, 15 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, 9 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from spleen diseases, 28 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 67. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 7. The average of daily mortality was 33·1.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Hindustan*, a diglot in English and Persian started in London by Raja Rampal Sing. We wish it every success.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, October 27.—British Consul General Egypt telegraphs board of health has decided that pilgrims returning this year from Mecca for countries beyond Egypt shall be allowed to pass through the Canal in quarantine without undergoing quarantine at the Egyptian quarantine stations in the Red Sea, but no shipment of Pilgrims will be allowed in Egyptian ports. The Egyptian Pilgrims for Egypt will have to undergo quarantine at Moses wells before entering the country.

Telegram from Major Baring from Cairo begins, Board of health has decided by a small majority not to take off quarantine. English delegate protested.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1882-83. 2. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for the year 1882, including the annual report on Vaccination in Bengal for 1882-83. 3. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1882-83. 4. Returns of the Railborne Traffic of Bengal during quarter ending 30th June 1883. 5. Report on Public Instruction in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for 1882-83. 6. Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1882-83. 7. A Review on Dewan Bahadur R. Ragunath Row's Hindu Law on Marriage. By Mantapam Srinivasa Chariar, a Sanskrit Pundit, and Kanchi Subbara. 8. Review of the Management of Estates in the Courts of Wards or under the Taluqdars' Relief Act in Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1882. 9. Papers Relating to Agricultural Banks in India (Edinburgh). 10. State Socialism and the Nationalization of the Land. By the Right Hon'ble Henry Fawcett, M. P. 11. Sajjan-Toshini—a religious Magazine conducted by Kedarnath Dutt. 12. The Laws of Wealth. By Horace Bell. 13. The 3rd annual assembly of the Representatives of the People held at Mysore on the 13th October 1883. 14. Netyarup-Sungsthapana—a work on the unaltered permanent existence of the Deity in Sanskrit and Bengali. By Opendermohun Gossami. 15. Sakha—a Bengali monthly, Vol. I, No. 10 for October, 1883. 16. The *Indian Review* containing the cream of current literature, edited by F. J. Rowe and W. T. Webb, October, 1883, Vol. I, No. 1.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London October 22.—News from South America states that a definitive treaty of peace has been signed between Chili and Peru, and that the Chilians are preparing to evacuate Lima and Callao.

23.—News from Tonquin states that the French Expeditionary force found Bacninh too strong for them, the enemy there being armed with Krupp guns. A thousands pirates are encamped near Haiphong, which possesses a weak garrison, and where great alarm prevails. *Obituary.* Captain Mayne Reid, the Novelist.

24.—Sir Patrick Grant has been appointed a Field Marshal.

25.—It is officially stated that Cetewayo is a guest of the British Resident in the Reserve Territorry. Earl Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written a letter to the promoters of the Company for colonizing New Guinea which prohibits the scheme. His Lordship says that if the scheme is persisted in, the Pacific squadron will be instructed to protect the natives

26.—The Press comments favorably on Mr. David Plunket's splendid oration last night against the Ilbert Bill at Earl's Court, Chelsea. Much indignation is expressed at the fact exposed by Colonel Malleson at the same meeting, that the radicals have arranged to pack Mr. Atkins meeting at the aquarium to-night, where Colnel Malleson takes the chair. A great meeting is announced at the East India Association next Wednesday to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Lord Stanley is to be Chairman, Mr. Roper Lethbridge opens the discussion with an address on the mischief threatened by the Bill.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1883.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

I.

OPINIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

MR. MONRO.

WE will first consider the opinions of the Divisional Commissioners. They may be called Sub-Lieutenant-Governors; they are the best repositories of local knowledge, and the chief revenue officers in the districts. Their opinions ought therefore to carry great weight. The report of the Presidency Commissioner naturally claims our attention first. Mr. Monro thus begins:

I have had many conversations on the subject with officials, zemindars, and others, and have omitted no opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of the people generally in connection with this important measure.

As was to be expected, the landholding class is most strenuously opposed to the Bill, and there is no doubt that a most uncompromising resistance to its provisions will be manifested. There is a general feeling amongst members of the landholding class that zemindars will practically be effaced and reduced to the position of annuitants or partners with their ryots in the profits of land, and that the Bill, with its manifold provisions in favour of the ryots, constitutes a distinct infringement of the rights which they conceive were guaranteed under the terms of the permanent settlement, and which they have certainly exercised without dispute for nearly a century.

It is rather curious to notice the different views of the effect of the Bill as taken by the planters of Lower Bengal and of Behar. The majority of indigo planters in Lower Bengal, who are often landholders themselves, are opposed to the Bill, although some of them do not think that much harm will be done, especially with reference to the enhancement clauses. In Behar, again, I have noticed a decided feeling arising that the interests of the planters, hitherto identified with those of landlords in consequence of the tikadari system, will now be found to be on the side of the ryots.

The ryots themselves are as usual ignorantly apathetic on the subject. They have heard some rumours of impending changes and, in some instances, agitators have made them believe that the millennium of the ryots is at hand, when they will pay only nominal rents for, and reap all profits from, their land, but as a rule they have no intelligent idea on the subject, and it is difficult to define any feeling which they may have on the matter. Had the seasons of late years been unfavourable, no doubt we should have found them in a more complaining mood, but with good harvests they are not disposed to repine, and only wish for scarcity to show itself in some district other than their own, that they may reap the benefit of increased prices of their crops. Under any circumstances it would be very difficult to convey to the mind of any ryot an accurate impression, or to create in it any definite idea, of the meaning of the proposed alterations in the law, with reference to compensation for improvements, compensation for disturbance or the doctrine of Merger.

It is not open to me now to discuss the principle of the Bill. Upon that question, as connected with the rights of the zemindars under the permanent settlement, I have already expressed an opinion, and, after the authoritative declaration of the Government of India of their views upon that point, it is not for me to re-open the discussion. There is, however, one point on which I venture to think I may still be permitted to make a remark. The Bill is framed for the purpose of carrying out a pledge given by the Government with regard to the rights of ryots, at the time of the permanent settlement. And in pursuance of the effort to fulfil this pledge it is now proposed to give the ryots fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale of their holdings.

How far these privileges or rights were guaranteed under the terms of the settlement has been disputed; how far the ryot requires fixity of tenure which he has, in Lower Bengal, practically got, is also a question upon which there have been differences of opinion: whether freedom of sale will in reality confer on the ryots the boon which it is intended to give them, is also an open question; but there is and can be no difference of opinion as to the ryot being required to pay a fair rent for any holding which he possesses.

Mr. Monro then enters a strong protest against illegal cesses, in which we heartily join. We would only make a distinction between cesses, which are really illegal, and those which are a moral adjustment of rent. With regard to *khamar* lands Mr. Monro says:

I am bound to say that I have not seen in Lower Bengal any manifestation of any tendency on the part of zemindars to bring ryoti into the category of khamar lands. This tendency undoubtedly exists in Behar, and for Behar this chapter is chiefly framed. I have, however, seen indications of a tendency on the part of ryots to filch khamar land when they got a chance, and call it ryoti.

It seems to me that acting upon the presumption that all land is ryoti, until the contrary is shown, the zemindars will have, under the circumstances of Lower Bengal, great difficulty in establishing their rights to what really is khamar. When the time comes for a field survey of the province (and until this is done we shall never have any really satisfactory dertermination of the questions at issue between landlords and tenants), it would be fair to mark off as ryoti the amount of land held by each ryot as ryoti according to jummabundi, leaving the surplus to be adjudicated either as khamar or ryoti according to proof adduced. In many cases I have no doubt that such surplus would represent much khamar land that had originally been filched from the zemindar, owing, I admit, to his own laches by the ryots.

Mr. Monro thus writes about the extension and transferability of the occupancy holding:

I have nothing new to add to the arguments of those who object to the extension of occupancy rights proposed by the Bill. It seems to me as to them unjust that the element of residence should not be an essential feature of the status of a settled ryot. I see no reason why a settled ryot having a right of occupancy in certain lands should, as a matter of right, have the same status in lands, which may be miles away from his village, although within the same estate, and the accrual of a right of occupancy to a settled ryot, in any lands subsequently acquired by virtue of his tenancy of lands at the time of his becoming a settled ryot, seems to me an unjust extension of occupancy right. I do not object to the tenures of occupancy ryots being made transferable subject to the consent of the landlord, or even without such consent because as a matter of fact such transfers of tenures have become a matter of custom (although it may be remarked in passing that the customary exercise of rights *by zemindars* for a century is not admitted by the framers of the Bill, as a valid argument for arrogating such rights), but I question very much whether this power of transfer will be such a boon as is represented to the ryot. It will undoubtedly enable him to raise money for the purpose of spending it, but that it will, with his improvident habits, convert him into a thrifty peasant, I have very grave doubts.

There is no doubt that this unfettered power of transfer will encourage the disputes and faction quarrels which have always been a prominent feature in native families, and if in addition to this power of transfer is given the privilege of sub-letting, without consent of the landlord, the latter will very soon find his estate full of occupancy ryots or their dependents in the shape of his bitterest enemies.

The right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord is good so far as it goes, but the condition of being obliged to let the land as an occupancy holding does away with much of the protection which the right of presumption affords.

If the tenure is allowed to be transferable, I would, on no account, permit sub-letting, which will simply encourage ryots to let out their tenures, and prey upon the sub-tenants. Such a system will in the end lead to sub-tenants or ordinary ryots under occupancy holders being much more rack rented than they are now.

With regard to freedom of contract Mr. Monro says:

As to the abolition of freedom of contract, I altogether fail to see the justice of the provision. I do not find anything of the kind in any of the settlement regulations, and I fail to see how the ryot is ever to learn how to stand alone, if he is to be rigidly protected against himself. The ryot is to be allowed freedom in every respect, except when he enters into an agreement with his landlord. If this is not setting class against class and teaching the ryot to look upon the landlord as his natural enemy, words have no meaning. I would certainly leave the parties to contract as they please, and the courts should not, in my opinion, refuse to recognise such contracts. Denial of the right of contract has a distinct tendency to make the landlord resort to illegal cesses, and the ryot acquiesce in such improper exactions. For if the tenant is in need or wishes in any way to propitiate his landlord, he will agree to pay a *mangan* without much hesitation, seeing that the right to make a legitimate agreement with his zemindar is denied to him. I must confess that, according to my experience, the ryot of Lower Bengal is not such a down-trodden or helpless creature, with reference to his own interests, as he is represented to be. I notice that the case of Backergunge is cited as an instance of exceptional prosperity amongst ryots, brought about apparently by the existence of a large number of peasant proprietors in that district. I am not prepared to attribute the prosperity of Backergunge to this cause, but if peasant-proprietorship in that district has caused prosperity, it is undeniable that such a system of land tenure has also brought with it a development of turbulence unknown in any other district. But leaving Backergunge out of the question, I can point to the majority of ryots having occupancy rights in Dacca, Tipperah, Chittagong, Jessore, Noakhally, and other districts, as being men who are eminently calculated to look after their own interests. It seems to me hardly consistent to inculcate upon the people by one enactment their fitness to govern themselves, and in another to provide them with a means of protection against their own acts, to give them power to vote with reference to matters about which they express little concern and to deny them a right to contract with regard to their rent, about which they are supremely interested.

Regarding enhancement of rent Mr. Monro remarks:

With reference to the provisions for enhancement, it seems to me that, considering the difficulties of the subject, the proposals embodied in the Bill are on the whole fair. It might be simpler to eliminate the standard as regards rate of one-fifth of the average annual value of the gross produce of the land, and lay down the principle that the enhanced rent should not exceed so many annas in the rupee of rent, but I am not prepared to suggest any better provisions than those laid down. The general provisions as to the enhanced rent not being more than double the previous rent paid, that it may be ordered to take effect gradually, and that no re-enhancement shall take place for ten years, are in my opinion salutary. I do not see that zemindars have any reason to complain of these provisions, and I quite admit the necessity for giving the ryot protection against the ever recurring threats of enhancement which have embittered the relations between landlords and tenants.

I am not of opinion that it will be practicable to frame tables of rates such as are proposed, without an amount of harassment and expense to both landlords and tenants, which would be ruinous to them, and, even when prepared, I question very much whether it would be fair to either party to keep them

in force for even ten years. Whether, when we have a field survey, it may be possible to frame such tables of rates with less expense, is another question.

We transcribe below the remarks of Mr. Monro on other important provisions of the Bill :

Ordinary ryots or tenants-at-will.

With regard to ordinary ryots, the provisions of the Bill militate against all previous practice under which a tenant-at-will was allowed to hold land in accordance with agreement entered into between him and his landlord. I think it unwise that such a practice should be disturbed, and am not prepared to support those provisions which fix a maximum of rent to be demanded, and which introduce the entirely new system of compensation, for the disturbance of tenancy of a man who has no right to such tenancy except under agreement with his landlord.

Throughout Lower Bengal there is no necessity for recognizing any other principle than that of mutual insterest between landlords and tenants, in determining the relations which should exist on the part of landholders to tenants-at-will. No landholder in his senses will now aim at extravagant enhancements, for such a policy will very soon relieve him of his ryots. Most landlords are now anxious to get ryots to settle, and eviction, even of tenants-at-will, is a procedure which is, I imagine, more sparingly resorted to in Lower Bengal than in any country that I know of. The relations therefore, between landlords and tenats-at-will may safely be left to determine themselves according to the economic laws of supply and demand.

Compensation for improvements.

The chapter upon compensation for improvements seems to me to be based upon an entirely mistaken theory as to the wishes and acts of Bengal ryots with regard to improvements. It seems to be assumed that every ryot who has a holding is wishful to improve it, and that he only requires fixity of tenure to invest capital in developing the latent resources of his land. Hitherto he has been afraid to invest money owing to the uncertainty of his tenure and the oppressions of his landlord. Once fix the former a and restrained the latter, and it is assumed that the ryot will have courage to improve his land, which has hitherto remained less productive than it should have been

Now there have been for centuries, and are now, millions of ryots who have had fixity of tenure, and to whom the provisions of the Bill on the subject of the existence of tenant right are no novelty. Have these ryots shown any inclination to invest capital in improving their land; have they evinced any desire to increase the productive powers of the land? Even by the elementary process of manuring have they done anything under the influence of fixity of tenure in theway of constructing for the benefit of their lands any of the numerous works specified in section 26 as agricultural improvements?

I do not know what may be the condition of affairs in this respect in other parts of the province, but in Lower Bengal the ryots with rights of occupancy or fixity of tenure have done nothing to improve their lands, and although, as is proposed, an opportunity of demanding compensation for improvements is given them, they will be only too ready to advance false claims for mythical expenditure in this respect. I say, without hesitation, that ryots with fixity of tenure have evinced no desire to benefit their land or expend any portion of their supposed savings in developing its resources. Any such improvements as have been made have,so far as my experience goes, been carried out by landlords, and not by ryots and I see no reason to believe that the ryots, when they have more capital, will change their nature or their habits as regards expenditure, which they think ought to be incurred by their zemindar.

If by fixity of tenure the ryot manages to save, he certainly does not spend his profits on his land. He adds to his house, which hardly can be called an agricultural improvement, buy cattle, increase his wife's stock of ornaments, spend somewhat more at marriages and village festivals, but it will not occur to him to improve the land which, in his opinion, ought to improve itself, which has for ages yielded crops without expenditure on his part on agricultural improvements and which ought to continue so to do.

The ryot, so far as my experience goes, does not want to improve his land or be improved himself, he wants to be let and this chapter on agricultural improvements introduces a system which is perfectly new in the bucolic history of Bengal, which is certainly not needed with reference to the acts or wants of ryots at present, and which will infallibly lead to litigation and false claims of every description, such a system will also most certainly lead to landlords declining to undertake to give any assistance to villagers in undertaking village improvements, and when villagers with, as is the case in most instances, opposing interests are left to themselves to carryout so called improvements, the result may be easily imagined.

I would not object to seeing the whole chapter excised from the Bill, but if, it is to be retained, I am not in favour of giving even the occupancy ryot any right to make improvements for which at some time the landlord may be called upon to pay compensation, unless such improvements have been sanctioned by the landlord. It might be left open to the tenant to compel such consent, if after a plication made, the landlord refused to allow any reasonable improvement to be carried out.

Recovery of rent.

As to the provisions for recovery of rent which was the beginning of the legislation which has found its outcome in the present Bill, I am afraid that landlords will hardly feel satisfied as to the relief which has been given them. Distraint has been practically abolished, for very few landlords will avail themselves of the provisions of the Bill, which enable them to apply to a Court for permission to distrain as laid down in the Bill. If a landlord has first to pay fees as for a suit, file an elaborate application duly verified and supported by documentary evidence and then finds that when he comes to execut this process, that pending operations at court, the crop sought to be distrained has been removed, as is almost certainly will be, such landlord will not be much encouraged to repeat the experiment in many instances.

So far as Lower Bengal is concerned, the existing provisions of the law as regards distraint may be safely maintained. I have no objections to illegal distraint being sternly put down, and I would visit abetment of such offences even with the punishment provided in *section* 186 Such a punishment, however, as I have already pointed out, is much more severe than that provided by the code for practical abetment or connivance at a ryot involving perhaps loss of life on the part of a zemindar. If the lighter punishment for such abetment of a serious offence is to be maintained, it seems all are at one that connivance at an act of illegall distraint should be considered of so aggravated a nature as to demand such severe repression.

The further provisions for the speedy realization of rent go some way towards simplifying present procedure for recovery of rent, and, so far as they go, must be accepted by the zamindars as provisions in their favour. I am bound to say that *on the principles on which the Bill is drawn*, the zemindars could not expect further relief. I suspect, however, that they expected, and I am not prepared to say that they had not a good right to expect very much more substantial relief as the outcome of their applications for a summary method of realizing rents preferred during the last 12 years.

Mr. Monro thus concludes :

Generally, while I am prepared to accept the provisions of the Bill with reference to enhancement, as on the whole such as landlords under present circumstances cannot complain of, I am bound to say that I consider the provisions of the Bill in most respects unfair to zemindars, and one-sided in favour of ryots. This I hold to be the case with reference to (*a*) the immense extension of the rights of occupancy ; (*b*) the bestowal of large rights on tenants-at-will ; (c) the withdrawal of freedom of contract ; (*d*) the provisions with reference to improvements ; (*e*) the introduction of the system of compensation for disturbance ; (*f*) the practical abolition of distraint, while insufficient relief is given in the way of a summary procedure for realization of rents.

Under such circumstances, I cannot convince myself that the Bill, if passed into law, will render practicable a satisfactory solution of the difficulties attending the disposal of the questions at issue ; on the contrary, I feel constrained to believe that the application of the various provisions of the Bill must result in endless litigation, active hostility between landlords and tenants, and injury to the property of both.

Such is the opinion of one of the ablest and most experienced Revenue officers of Bengal. If any thing, he has a bias more in favour of the ryot than of the zemindar, and yet he does not hesitate to say that the Bill if passed into law " must result in endless litigation, active hostility between landlords and tenants, and injury to the property of both."

MR DACOSTA AND MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE LEADING ENGLISH REVIEWS have it would seem made it a practice of late to publish in juxta-position papers representing both sides of a question. The October number of the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Contemporary Review* are instances in point. The October number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains two articles on Indian policy by two distinguished Indian personages—Sir James Stephen and Sir Evelyn Baring. Similarly the October number of the *Contemporary Review* contains two articles on the Bengal Tenancy Bill from the pens of Mr. Dacosta and Miss Florence Nightingale. We have read both the articles carefully, and we are glad that they have been given in juxta-position in the same number of the *Review*. As might be expected Mr. Dacosta is thoroughly practical and logical, while Miss Florence Nightingale is sentimental and illogical. Mr. Dacosta could not of course anticipate what Miss Nightingale would write, still on several important points he has anticipated her. Miss Nightingale's article is an abridgment of her sensational paper on the subject read at the East Indian Association. Miss Nightingale's paper we are constrained to say is a tissue of misstatements and misrepresentations. We will give a few instances. Miss Nightingale thus interprets the contract of the Permanent Settlement :

By the Permanent Settlement a contract was made with the zemindars, of which the following were the principal terms : 1. No arbitrary cesses are to be levied by the zemindar ; 2. Taxes or revenue are to be paid by the zemindar ; 3. Only on condition that the zemindars do not raise their rents is the revenue they are to pay not to be raised ; 4. The zemindar is to undertake roads, lesser public works, &c. ; 5. The zemindar is to give leases.

Is this a correct interpretation ? Where is the Regulation which declares that "taxes" are to be paid by the zemindar alone ? Are all " taxes" levied upon the ryot illegal ? Then we are told that the zemindars are to make roads. Where is this compact ? Again, the zemindar is prohibited from raising rents. If so, why do the courts give decrees for increase of rent ? We ask, whether a public writer, who can deliberately make such mistatements, is worthy of public confidence. Take another instance. Miss Nightingale justly denounces illegal cesses ; we are quite at one with her on this subject. But strange to say that while condemning Bengal she quotes Orissa where cesses in the worst form are levied, though there is no Permanent Settlement in Orissa. So much for her facts. Take a third instance. Miss Nightingale says :

Let us now look at a few revenue figures : The revenue in 1793 (at the time of the Permanent Settlement) was about three millions; the zemindar's share was one-tenth or one-eleventh of the revenue. In three-quarters of a century the Government revenue has increased to three and a half mililons, while the zemindars' rental has grown from about a third of a million gross to more than thirteen millions net.

But this rental of thirteen millions is only an official return for road cess purposes, and the entire amount paid annually by the occupants of the soil is said to be between twenty-five and thirty millions. We have given away a land revenue of all India; for we have allowed between twenty-five and thirty millions, reckoning illegal exactions, &c., to be extorted from the cultivators of the soil, out of which Government receives instead of nine-tenths or ten-elevenths — the rule at the Permanent Settlement— about one-eighth.

The Road Cess returns shew thirteen millions land profits—Miss Nightingale says they must be twenty-five millions ! Has she any idea of the nature of the Road Cess returns ? If the zemindar makes an under-statement the law is that he must take the consequences of his own act, that is to say, he shall not be competent to demand more from the ryot than what he may enter against him in his return. What could be a better check upon under-statement of his receipts by a zemindar than this outlawry clause, and yet Miss Nightingale glibly tells the British public that though the Road Cess returns shew the land profits at thirteen millions, they actually amount to twenty-five millions ! But the whole of these thirteen millions does not go to the pockets of the zemindars. We have in three successive issues of August last given the financial status of the zemindars, who pay revenue direct, and their average income does not exceed 50 per cent. of the revenue they pay. Below the zemindars there is a host of middlemen, who absorb a large portion of the profits. Then the receipts of the ryots are also included in the returns. It will be thus seen that of the thirteen millions of land profits scarcely one-fourth represents the income of the zemindars, and yet Miss Nightingale tells us that the rapacious zemindars make twenty-five millions a year ! Does the reader want further proof of the utter groundlessness of the assertions of Miss Nightingale ? She admits that the ryots of Madras and Bombay, who are peasant proprietors, are badly off, and yet she wont admit that the ryots of Bengal under the Permanent Settlement are better off. Miss Nightingale is, however, constrained to admit that the Bill will not materially help the actual cultivators of the soil. She says :

Another question started against the new Bill—viz., that it may, by making the tenure valuable, create middlemen, whether money-lenders or larger ryots, who will grind down the ryots more than is done already by the zemindars—is a very serious consideration.

This hits, in fact, what is perhaps the weakest part of the Bengal Rent Bill as drafted. It seems to have been found difficult to deprive a ryot, and apparently the privileges are to be conferred on those who are borne on the books as ryots without prohibition of subletting to unprotected cultivators. In Ireland the "*fixities*" are given to the *actual cultivator*. In the Bengal Bill this does not seem to be so. The ryot is already not unfrequently a sort of small landlord, with tenantry under him ; and it is possible that when his rights are well defined, we might more and more have small landlords under the name of ryots, as is the case in some other parts of India. Temporary sublettings, in cases of minority and the like, must perhaps be specially permitted. But if we aim at peasant proprietors, rather than small landlords, great care must be taken in settling the details of the Bill in Committee.

The provisions of the new Bill certainly gives the occupancy tenant the right to sell or sub-let. But these can have no new or startling effect in the direction indicated, because the justification for them is, that wherever there is a margin of rent the universal custom in Bengal is to sub-let already. Besides, it must be remembered that by the practice of sub-infeudation, the Bengal zemindars have already created middle-men to a vast extent.

The subinfeudation system involves the greatest wrong to the ryot, and yet the manifest tendency of the Bill is to convert the occupancy ryot into a middleman and to reduce a *bona fide* cultivator to downright slavery. So much for the protection of the interests of the actual cultivators under the Bill. At the end of the article Miss Nightingale says :

One word on behalf of the Zemindar ; a word which will not cancel one single syllable written on behalf of the ryot. The present race of zemindars have—every one of them—taken their places in a system which can exist only in continuous breach of a contract to which they individually were none of them parties ; a breach which must have been known to the Government who were a party, and who are, ultimately, if not solely, responsible for allowing it to continue.

What does this statement suggest—compensation to the zemindar for disturbance of his rights, and yet she has not the candour to say it boldly and openly ?

We have said that Mr. Dacosta's paper is thoroughly practical and logical. He first describes the condition of the ryot in Madras and Bombay under the Ryotwari settlement and in the North-Western Provinces under the thirty years' settlement. He writes :

The severity of famines has forcibly drawn public attention to the destitute condition of the agricultural classes over a great portion of our Indian Empire. Deficient harvests during two successive years sufficed to cause the death of millions of inhabitants from starvation, although millions of public money were meanwhile expended in endeavours to relieve distress. This occured in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1876 and 1877, and the North-Western Provinces of India were soon afterwards overtaken by the same scourge.

The destitution which thus results periodically in famine among the people, and in heavy pecuniary losses to the Government, proceeds from the fact that the produce of the land is insufficient to satisfy the two principal demands that are made upon it when the crops are matured—namely, the collector's demand for land revenue, and the money-lender's claim for the advances made by him. The latter claim is greatly swollen by the high rate of interest required to cover the risk of loans when the borrowers are men living in a permanent state of penury, and their fields can afford but little security to their creditors in consequence of the land in the above-mentioned provinces being periodically liable to arbitrary enhancements of the revenue demand. Under such circumstances the cultivator even after a favourable season, is left without any surplus to lay by for deficient harvests, and he lives in a hopeless state of want, indebtedness, and discouragement.

The foregoing remarks apply more especially to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies where the land is divided into small holdings. The remedial measures adopted in the latter province have failed in their object, because they ignored the main cause of the evil which is the oppressive and arbitrary character of the revenue demand. The Agriculturists' Relief Act based on the assumption that the exactions of the money-lender had impoverished the ryot, aggravated the position of the latter by driving away the native bankers ; and the reductions in the revenue assessments, ultimately tried have proved of little avail because no security against future arbitrary enhancements was simultaneously offered. In Madras the impoverishment of the cultivating tenants has attracted the attention of the authorities by the increasing severity to which it has been necessary to resort in the collection of the revenue, and by the increasing number of farms that have annually been sold for arrears.

In the North-Western Provinces where the estates are of considerable extent, things are also in a deplorable condition. The collector of Cawnpore, speaking of the cultivating classes in the Doab said :—

"The margin left for the cultivator's subsistance is less than the value of the labour he has expended on the land. This district has the benefit of water communication by both the Ganges and the Jumna ; it is intersected by the East Indian Railway, and is partly traversed by the Ganges Canal ; yet the land is only worth five years' purchase, and the state of the average cultivator is one of hopeless insolvency and misery."

He then draws attention to the material condition of the peasantry of Bengal :

In Bengal on the other hand, an entirely different state of things prevails. The rice crops in that province failed in 1873-74, and a severe famine was apprehended ; but the reserved means possessed by the peasantry, added to the assistance of the Government enabled the people to tide over the season of scarcity without the occurence of any famine-mortality and while large remissions of land revenue had to be made in consequence of the famine in Madras and Bombay, no remission whatever was necessary in Bengal the landholders there having been able to pay in full the revenue of the year of scarcity, 1873-74. This great difference arises from the circumstance that the land revenue assessments in Bengal being fixed in perpetuity, capital could be freely applied to the development of agriculture, without its fruit being exposed as in the other provinces to be absorbed in the revenue demand, at the revision of the assessment.

We have neither time nor space to go into a detailed discussion of the Bill, which Mr. Dacosta has followed up so intelligently and ably, but we think he hits the right point when he says that the present Bill far from affording relief to the ryots will only pave the way to the imposition of additional taxation upon them. We will take another opportunity to discuss this point.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN AND SIR EVELYN BARING ON INDIA.

BOTH these high authorities were connected with India, the one about ten years ago, and the other not two months since. Both are clever men, both are keen logicians, and both well able to hold their own. There is, however, one marked difference between the two. Sir James Stephen is too intellectual and too exclusive, indeed, some people doubt whether he has a heart at all. Sir Evelyn Baring is also intellectual but not too philosophical ; he has a warm sympathy for the people of India. Both of them have contributed to the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* two remarkable articles on India, the first against the policy of Lord Ripon's Government, and the second in defence of it. Sir James Stephen has practically defended himself against the attack of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He apparently feels keenly the sharpness of Sir Arthur's knife. He thus begins : "The similarity between what I wrote and what Sir Arthur Hobhouse denounces is so close, extending even to the turns of expression which I have italicised that I cannot doubt that he wrote with my letter in his mind, though he may probably have had in his mind other writers as well for any one who reads the two passages will see that the first is by no means a correct representation of the effect of the second." The reader doubtless remembers the now famous letter which Sir James Stephen wrote to the *Times* on the Ilbert Bill, in which he said that Lord Ripon's policy was practically shifting the foundations upon which the Government of India rested. Sir Arthur Hobhouse in his first article in the *Contemporary Review* remarked : "And now we are told, not by Lord Salisbury I am glad to say, as a weighty argument against Lord Ripon's measure, that we hold India by conquest, and that if we do not govern in the spirit of conquerors, and by open straightforward assertions of our superiority, we are shifting the foundations upon which our Government rests. I cannot discuss these matters at the end of a paper already too long. I will only say that I consider such principles of Government to be shallow, short-sighted, and dangerous, and I for one disclaim them as earnestly, though I cannot do so so eloquently as Macaulay disclaimed them in 1833 and in 1853." Sir James Stephen now disclaims what Sir Arthur Hobhouse imputes to him. He says : "I did not say that we ought to govern India 'in the spirit of conquerors,' if that spirit is understood to be what I suppose Sir Arthur Hobhouse suggests, namely, a spirit either of hostility or of indifference to the interests of the Natives of India ; nor have I said that we ought 'to govern by open, straightforward assertions of our superiority.' I said that no one ought to shrink from such assertions meaning, of course, upon proper occasions." Again : "I may have yielded to the temptation of expressing my opinions in a needlessly trenchant and unpopular style. If so I regret it, but the interest and importance of the whole subject is great, and the views which I and some other persons hold upon it are little understood." What, then, are the foundations on which the Government of India rests ? Sir James has discussed this question at length, in a philosophic spirit, with perfect fairness and moderation, but he has arrived at conclusions to which we confess we cannot subscribe. Sir James thus explains his position :

I have said that it is essentially an absolute Government, founded not on consent but on conquest. Sir Arthur Hobhouse does not deny the fact which I assert, but denounces the opinion, which he seems to consider equivalent to it, that we ought to govern in the spirit of conquerors. Thus he does not deny what I affirm. Indeed I do not know how any one can deny it in terms. Whatever may be thought of the fact, and whether it is or is not regarded as matter of reproach, it can hardly be denied that the establishment, and each successive extension of Indian Empire, was effected by military force.

The battles of Plassy and Buxar, and other operations now generally forgotten, were the causes of the grant of the Diwani, which was equivalent to the conquest of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The wars carried on in Lord Wellesley's time, against Tippoo in 1799, and against the Maharattas in 1802 and 1803 added to the Empire the greater part of southern and Western India, and the North-West provinces. The wars in Central India under Lord Hastings and Lord Dalhousie, the two Sikh wars in 1846 and 1849, and some others which I need not mention, for good or for evil, completed the structure. That these were in fact conquests no one can possibly deny. It is equally impossible to deny that these transactions form the basis on which the British power in India was founded. For these reasons I repeat what I said before namely that the British power in India was founded not on consent but on conquest.

We venture to contradict Sir James Stephen's historial facts. Bengal, we do not hesitate to say, was no more conquered by Clive than England was conquered be the Prince of Orange. The one was invited by the nobles of Bengal to take the reins of government just as the Prince of Orange was invited by the British people. As for other wars some of them certainly ended in conquest, but many of them resulted in treaty cessions, which were far from conquest in the usual acceptation of the term. Then these cessions were due to the combined operations of the Company's Government and its Native allies. So that it is not strictly correct to say that all India has been won by British arms. The later acquisitions have been made by annexation. Sir James, however, thus qualifies his idea of conquest in India. He says : "But the conquest by which the Indian Empire was constituted were of a totally different kind. They involved no injury, except such as was inflicted in open war, to either person or property. They involved no interference with religion, no confiscation of property, and no destruction of cherished institutions or associations. In these conquests the persons conquered have as a rule been in no sense whatever the chosen representatives of any race or nation, or the heads of any institutions valued by those who lived under them." Again : "It must be remembered, too, that all Indian wars have been wars between natives and natives. If the Sikhs were mortified by the result of the wars of 1846 and 1849, the Bengal Sepoys from Oude and the North-West Provinces were pleased in proportion, and the share which the Sikhs took in the suppression of the Mutiny wiped off any humiliation which the Bengal Sepoys had inflicted on them. There has never been a war in India, from the days of Clive to those of General Roberts, in which the victory has not been won to a great extent by native troops. This was the case even in the Mutiny of 1857."

So much for Sir James Stephen's historical position. But he does not look with favour upon the liberal policy of Lord Ripon's Government. He has no faith in the policy of governing India for the Indians. He thinks this means that the English should retire from India.

This point is very ably argued by Sir Evelyn Baring in the article entitled "Recent events in India" in the same number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Released from the responsibilities of office he has spoken out boldly and manfully. Referring to the extreme anti-native party among the Anglo-Indians Sir Evelyn Baring says : "One of the stock arguments of this party is that the policy of recent Governments, and of the present Government in particular, may be summed up in the cry of 'India for the Indians.' In con-

sidering this argument everything depends upon what is meant by 'India for the Indians.' If, as is often stated, it implies the execution of a series of reforms with the deliberate intention of eventually retiring from India, then all I have to say is that I have never heard of any responsible authority who entertained any such intention. All we have to consider now is whether we shall or shall not adopt the miserable policy of refusing to do any thing to elevate the condition of the natives of India for fear lest at some remote period we shall have trained them to govern themselves without our assistance." Sir Evelyn thus goes on :

But there is another sense in which the cry of 'India for the Indians' has some practical significance, and is in entire harmony with the creed of the best Anglo-Indian statesmen past and present. I mean the sense which implies the recognition of only one standard to which the solution of all Indian questions should be referred and that standard is that every Indian question should be decided with reference solely to the true interests of the natives of India. In adopting the standard it is not at all to be inferred that we should always do what the natives of India wish. Far from it. The adoption of Free-trade is a case in point. There are probably very few natives in India, and there are not many Anglo-Indians, who believe in the advantages of Free-trade so far as India is concerned. They fail to grasp the conclusive,but occasionally subtle arguments which prove the fallacy of protection. We were, however, quite justified in imposing the Free-trade on India, because there could not be a shadow of doubt the adoption of that measure was in the true interests of the natives of India.

There are probably few people who would not admit in the abstract that these principles are sound enough. But, as Lord Lawrence said,the difficulties begin when any question arises of putting principles into practice. In practice no inconsiderable body of Englishmen would act upon the principle of 'India for the Anglo-Indians.' The real issue which is now at stake is whether this for the future is to be the guiding principles of the British Government in India, or whether, as heretofore, the true interests of the natives of India are to be our first consideration. The decision lies, in the first instance with the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, and, ultimately, with Parliament and public opinion in England. For my own part I think that any compromise with the extreme anti-native spirit which has recently developed itself amongst a section of the English community in India is neither possible nor desirable, and that any attempt to reverse the moderate and liberal policy of the past would be a grave political error.

We have not space for more extracts or comments. We are glad to observe that the two articles have appeared side by side. They will doubtless satisfy the impartial British public as to which policy, that advocated by Sir James Stephen or that by Sir Evelyn Baring, is the wisest and most beneficent.

SIR A. HOBHOUSE AGAIN ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE *Contemporary Review* for September contains Sir Arthur Hobhouse's "Last words on the Ilbert Bill." His magnificent article on the same subject in the June number of that *Review* will be in the recollection of the reader. Sir Arthur left nothing unsaid, which could possibly be urged in support of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. He has now, therefore, nothing new to add to his former paper; but in his "last words" he discusses more fully one or two important points noticed in his previous article. He thus speaks of the agitation set on foot in England by the opponents of the Bill in order to secure the support of the British public to their opposition :—"I suppose that Lord Ripon's opponents are by this time aware that their attempts to enlist on their side the race-prejudices of Englishmen in England are a failure. Their meeting at St. James' Hall, at which I was not present, so that I speak from hearsay, appears to have been very respectable in tone and character—but, as a political movement, weak. Their deputation to Lord Kimberley elicited a very plain declaration that Lord Ripon would be supported. They have tried an appeal to the artisan class in the Tower Hamlets, having previously disseminated statements of the terror felt by Englishmen and women of the same class in India, in consequence of Lord Ripon's policy. But the Tower Hamlets men proved to be quite incredulous of these statements, and so far as appears by the reports, their sympathies were much more with Lord Ripon than with those who convened the meeting to condemn him. There remained one place where it is absolutely certain that a social and political movement even of moderate force, will find vent—at least, if it is capable of combination with an attack on the Ministry—and that is, the House of Commons. But in that House Lord Ripon's enemies could not find any better champion that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and, when he got possession of the House, could not find an adequate number disposed to listen to him. On the other hand, the meeting at Willis's Rooms in support of Lord Ripon bore all the marks of an eager and genuine public movement, into which were drawn the same currents of feeling and conviction which have carried many similar movements far on their course." Both the St. James' Hall and Tower Hamlets meetings were packed meetings, as the manner in which their proceedings were conducted showed beyond the shadow of a doubt. On both occasions the Chairman ruled that persons who wanted to address the meeting in support of the Bill could not be heard. And as for Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's attack upon Lord Ripon's policy in the House of Commons on the close of the Indian Budget debate, it rather weakened than strengthened his Lordship's opponents. The very fact that these latter could not find a better Chairman in the Lower House than the Member for Eye demonstrated conclusively the hopeless character of the agitation. Indeed, the efforts of Anglo-Indian agitators to rouse the British Lion have entirely failed. The extreme meagreness and feebleness of the agitation against the Bill have been completely exposed. One of the main arguments on which the opponents of the measure rely is, that its introduction is premature. "Supposing the fact were so," pertinently asks Sir Arthur Hobhouse, "is it a reason for moving heaven and earth, for exciting disaffection, for prophesying ruin, and for threatening vengeance, that a measure has been introduced two or three years before necessity compels it?" He speaks nothing but the truth when he says that it is not any such course as that which lashed the Calcutta meetings into fury. The truth is, that the cause of the agitation is race-pride and race-prejudice. The Englishmen in India have always regarded themselves as a privileged class; and all history tells us how persistently such a class sticks to what it is accustomed to consider as its privileges. Every step taken towards placing the privileged class on a footing of equality with the other classes has been from the beginning of British rule received with the gravest apprehensions and accompanied generally by prophecies of ruin. But at the same time history teaches that whenever the Government has been firm to repel the opposition the excitement has died away very speedily.

In the short paper under notice Sir Arthur Hobhouse demonstrates with conclusive force that the dangers indicated by the opponents of the Ilbert Bill as sure to arise from the investment of Native Magistrates and Judges with criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects exist only in their imagination. It is urged that Natives are ready to bring concocted cases in courts of justice and to support them with false evidence. Taking this for granted, Sir Arthur Hobhouse shows that it does not affect the position of the advocates of the measure in the least. He observes: "Is it true that a Native Indian Judge cannot or will not deal as efficiently with a case of fraud as a European Judge? Is it true that the interests of Englishmen have suffered, owing to the fact that Native Indian Judges have, as in fact they have for many years had, jurisdiction over land suits? Those are the material questions. Does the experience of any official lead him to answer them in the affirmative or not? If it does, it runs counter to the testimony which for many years and from all quarters have been borne to the merits of the Native Judges. If it does not, it tells him absolutely nothing of the point for which he cites it. But then, it is said that we should be safe enough or at least much safer, if only covenanted civilians, who have come in by competition, were to receive criminal jurisdiction, but it is proposed to give it to those Statutory civilians, who are nominees of the Government, and may be most incompetent persons. This is a very hard saying. As explained in my previous paper, the statutory rules for admitting Native Indians to the Civil Service were provided by the express direction of Parliament, because the plan of admitting them by examinations held in England, was found to be substantially inoperative. I will not now insist that it is premature to condemn a class of which only a few individuals have yet been appointed. The objection is taken to the class as a whole and because of the faulty principle on which it is formed. But that is an objection to the declared policy of Parliament in forming such a class, and not an objection to any thing done by Lord Ripon. What mode would such objectors suggest for introducing an adequate number of Native Indians into high Government offices? I have not come across any objections to Lord Ripon's measure which seriously address themselves to this question. But those who object to his method are bound to propound their own, unless their objection goes at the whole policy of giving high employment to Natives. That in truth, and not any matter of detail or method is their objection. But then they are opposing the long settled policy of successive English Ministries and Parliaments." It is true that there is no knowing yet how the Statutory Civilians might turn out ; but then that question does not arise at the present moment. If these men did not turn out to be fit and worthy of the confidence of Government, they would not have jurisdiction under the Ilbert Bill. That measure, it cannot be too carefully borne in mind, is not a compulsory thing, it is simply an enabling law. It proposes to empower the Local Government when perfectly satisfied of the fitness of an officer, to invest him with criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. In this connection it must not also be forgotton that when Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service scheme was announced our countrymen were the first to protest against it. They said distinctly that they wanted to enter the Civil Service by the open-door of competition, and not by the back door of nomination. Lord Lytton and his advisers are responsible for the introduction of the present Statutory Civilians. They violated a Parliamentary Statute in the constitution of the so-called Native Civil Service. The Act of 1870, 33 Vic., cap. III. laid down that "additional facilities should be given for the employment of *Natives of India of proved merit and ability* in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India." But the late Viceroy played with the Act and set aside its provisions. The rules framed by him for giving effect to the intentions of Parliament provided for the recruitment of the Native Civil Service, not with men of proved merit and ability, but with men who have yet to prove their merit and ability. Sir Arthur Hobhouse points out that not only have Native Indian Judges for many years proved themselves fully equal to Europeans in the decision of civil cases, but Native Magistrates have exercised criminal jurisdiction over Europeans in Presidency towns, which contain nearly three-fourths of the entire white population of India. Nor is this all. The Native High Court Judges have precisely the same criminal jurisdiction with their European collegues; and Native Mofussil Magistrates try Frenchmen, Germans and other Europeans. Well does Sir Arthur Hobhouse say that in any practical affair of life such a body of evidence as this would be thought sufficient to go upon. But yet the advocates of the Ilbert Bill are set down as mere theorists and sentimentalists !

THE PUNJAB LOCAL BOARDS' ACT.

THE Punjab Local Boards Bill which Mr. Barkley introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla on 30th May last, was greatly altered in its transit through the Select Committee. Though the Committee made various changes in matters of detail, the distinctive features of the measure were not interfered

with, and it has been passed substantially in the shape in which it had been brought forward. The Punjab Local Boards' Act it must not be forgotten, is an enabling rather than an enacting measure. "No doubt this peculiarity of form," as Sir Charles Aitchison observed in the debate upon the Bill "makes large drafts upon the confidence of the Government of India, the legislature, and the public. But in no other way can self-government in my judgment, be successfully developed in the Punjab. When Municipal Government was first attempted in this Province almost every thing was done by executive arrangement without any law at all. When the necessity for some law came to be felt, a mere skeleton Act was passed. It enacted little, but permitted much. A few years later the law was revised and somewhat elaborated, but still left elastic. Now, after twenty years' experience, it is found practicable to reduce to positive enactment, not only the leading principles but many of the details of Municipal Government, and a Bill for the purpose is now before this Council. I should wish to proceed on a somewhat similar way in introducing local self-government in the districts—that is to say progressively but tentatively and cautiously." This is the explanation of the peculiar feature of the Bill. And in this explanation, we must confess, there is much force. There can be no doubt that one uniform system of local self-government cannot be applied throughout the Punjab. "In the Punjab," as His Excellency the Viceroy remarked, "we have every variety of social circumstances; every variety of development; great differences of race and of creed, from old settled districts like that of Delhi, to the border districts on the Afghan frontier, and to hill tracts like those in which we are living at the present moment. It was therefore extremely natural that our Lieutenant-Governor should feel it necessary to take large powers in order to enable him to give adequate elasticity to the schemes to be adopted in different parts of the province under his rule. Undoubtedly a measure of this kind makes a large demand upon public confidence; and it will depend very largely upon my hon'ble friend to what extent he carries out the principles of local self-government in the Punjab." So long as Sir Charles Aitchison is at the head of affairs in the Punjab, we have no doubt, that he will give effect to the local self-government policy to the fullest extent, and the public may place every confidence in him in this respect. But we must say that there is no guarantee that his successors will form an equally correct judgment of the objects and probable results of the new policy. It is for this reason, and not from any want of confidence in the present Lieutenant-Governor, of whose ability and honesty of purpose we entertain the highest possible opinion, that we object to large discretion being given to the Executive Government. We cannot conceive any good reason why the Legislature should abdicate its functions and leave every important point to be dealt with by rules to be framed by the Local Government. If the Legislature is not competent to decide these points, it is not fit to legislate at all. It may be at once conceded that the different districts of the Punjab are in various stages of progress and development, and that therefore uniformity is impossible. But the districts might have been classified into groups according to their progress, and a separate system prescribed for each group. For instance advanced districts like Delhi, Lahore, Umballa, &c., might have been placed in one group; the border districts of the Afghan frontier in another group; and the hill tracts in a third and so on. If some such course had been followed, it would not have been necessary either to prescribe one uniform system for the whole Province or to leave every thing to the discretion of the Local Government. On principle, we are opposed to discretionary legislation by the Executive Government except when unavoidable.

In discussing Mr. Barkley's Bill shortly after its publication we remarked that Sir Charles Aitchison had made a sad mistake in recommending increase of local taxation in the Punjab along with the introduction of the new system of local self-government. To that opinion we still adhere. On the occasion of the passing of the Bill Sir Charles made a defence of its taxation sections. He explained that while ample funds will be provided by the Provincial Government for all works and services paid from provincial finances which may be transferred to the control of district boards, taxation may be had recourse to, either as a substitute for part of the local rate so as thereby to reduce the taxation on the land or to provide additional funds wherewith to undertake new works and services, or to extend and improve them already under their control. For such purposes, pointed out Sir Charles Aitchison, Provincial funds cannot be allotted to district boards, which must find their own funds either by husbanding their resources or by fresh taxation; and that the power of taxation is guarded by the fact that all proposals for additional taxation must emanate from the boards themselves and not from the Government. But this is not a sufficient safeguard. True, all proposals for the imposition of additional burdens will emanate from the boards themselves; but then we must not forget that the boards will practically be guided by the district officer. The Magistrate-Collector or Deputy Commissioner as the executive head of the district, is regarded with dread by its inhabitants, and any one who has a stake in it dare not go against his wishes and incur his displeasure. This is a weakness in the Native character, to which we cannot shut our eyes. We must take things, as they are and act accordingly. It is one thing to frame a paper constitution and a quite different thing to work it in practice. The safeguard to which Sir Charles Aitchison refers is practically useless. In point of fact, the district officer will enforce the taxing clauses of the Act through the instrumentality of the boards. The Viceroy made the following observations upon these clauses:—"The principle which the Government of India desire to see applied in respect to the matter of taxation is this: when any service is handed over to the new boards which are about to be established there should be given to them at the same time an ample amount of funds out of existing taxation to enable them to maintain that service in its present state of efficiency. I should be exceedingly sorry if there should be any mistake in this subject, or if it should be supposed that the present scheme of local self-government had been devised for the purpose of forcing additional taxation upon the people. That is not our intention. Whatever duties the boards are required to undertake they will have funds given to them for the purpose of enabling them to discharge these duties upon the existing scale; if in future years they should desire to do more, of course they will provide for that at their own will under the taxing clauses of the Bill; but in regard to any services now provided for out of general or provincial funds which may be handed over to them at the same time for fulfilling those services without any increase of the total existing taxation." We have frequently remarked in these columns that if there be increased taxation, under any circumstances, in the name of local self-government, the ignorant masses will look upon the whole scheme as a mere pretext for imposing additional burdens upon them; and such a conviction in their minds will make the new policy extremely unpopular.

Sir Charles Aitchison, in the course of his speech, ably vindicated the local self-government policy of the present Viceroy. His Honor said: "The policy of self-government has been often assailed on the ground that we ought not to legislate in advance of social opinion. That is a position to which I for one cannot agree. In the countries of Europe and America it may be true society there has inherent elements of progress, and as Sir Henry Maine has forcibly remarked in his Ancient Law (page 24) social necessities and social opinion are in progressive societies always more or less in advance of law. Here in India the case is reversed. Society is inherently unprogressive. It is firmly rivetted to ancient custom and inveterate prejudice. The only true progress it has made for centuries has been forced upon it from without. Had our legislature waited upon Indian opinion, the fires of the *suttee* would not yet have been extinct, the Ganges would still have claimed her woman victims, crimes would still have been defined and punishments awarded with reference to the caste and rank of the offender, property would still have been forfeited for religious opinion, we should have had no free press, no railways, no telegraphs, no post offices, no Municipal government; and the country would be a century behind its present state of development. There is no more plausible fallacy than the proposition that in India legislation ought not to be in advance of the social state of the people. From the nature of the case it must always be in advance. The real question is one of degree. Legislation that is too progressive may be a greater calamity to a people than legislation that lies behind the popular demand. But it is our duty, in the position in which we are placed so as to adjust both our legislative and our administrative measures so as to create a higher and better social opinion, and to give to the people gradually and progressively, as they are able to receive it, an increasing share in the benefits flowing from political principles which England has secured for herself by centuries of struggle and at the cost of her best and noblest blood. Thus only, in my humble opinion, can we be faithful to our trust in India, and true to the great traditions we have inherited." Well has Sir Charles Aitchison remarked that the real question is one of degree, and that legislation that is too progressive may be a greater calamity to the people than legislation that lies behind the popular demand. As a matter of fact, the importation of Western institutions into India without regard to the conditions existing in the country has, in some instances, been productive of incalculable mischief. If the people are not able to receive a measure of reform, it must be a curse to them, instead of a blessing. As regards the extension and development of local self-government, at any rate, it cannot be contended without any show of reason that the legislation is in advance of social opinion in the country. The people of India have from time immemorial been accustomed to manage their local affairs. Lord Ripon's local self-government policy is nothing new; it is simply an advance on lines laid down long ago. It is nothing more than a development of an old policy conceived in a spirit of generous sympathy with the people.

A NEW PHASE OF ANGLO-INDIAN AGITATION.

THE Anglo-Indian agitation against the Ilbert Bill has assumed a new phase. Both the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* are openly preaching a new English domination in India. They have veiled their thoughts in the garb of loyalty. They assume that the extreme Radicals wish to cut off India from England, and they aver that should such be the case the English in India will rally round the Crown, and maintain British authority in India. Thus the *Englishman* writes: "We pointed out yesterday the important part which the Anglo-Indian community together with the British army in India, might be expected to play in case of a war between the parties of order and anarchy, the Crown and the proletariate, in England. There is little room for doubt that it is a sense of the extent to which the power of the Crown is increased by the existence of that army and community and of the crushing effect with which they would strike in, should such a conflict ever arise, that really lies at the bottom of the hypocritical cry of India for the Indians. The British army in India is, in fact, the only available reserve of importance which the Crown possesses; and it is a reserve which would be at least twice as powerful as any trained force the Crown could dispose of at home, where in case of a civil war the army would hardly suffice for garrison purposes. With proper preparation, the Anglo-Indian community would be able to spare at least forty thousand men in an emergency, for with such preparation they ought to be able to raise at least thirty thousand Volunteers to maintain British authority here. These forty thousand men, on reaching British shores, would all be available as a moving force; and their arrival would mean the immediate collapse of the most formidable rebellion." The meaning of the above is that the Anglo-Indians will found a

new empire. It is assumed that the present governing class will not last long, that their narrow-minded views will lead the great British nation to put them down with a strong hand, and that the Anglo-Indians will consequently play an important part in the coming drama. The writer thus goes on: "That the men who are steadily, if not ostensibly, working towards a republic at home, are blind to these facts, is not to be supposed for a moment. They are keenly sensible of their overwhelming-importance, and admit it, in a cryptic way, when they talk of the foreign possessions of England as retarding the progress of domestic reform. They know perfectly well that the cutting adrift of India and the Colonies would mean the reduction of the British army to half its present dimensions; and they know equally well that such a reduction of the British army would mean the complete annihilation of even the potential influence of the Crown and the landed aristocracy, as a factor in politics. This, and this alone, with all but the mere dupes of Radicalism, is the true motive of the cry of India for the Indians. For Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. really care no more about India or the Indians than they do about Mars or its inhabitants. The determination to crush the spirit of ascendancy which they attribute to Anglo-Indians, arises from a conviction that in crushing that spirit they would be dealing a blow at Imperialism. In resisting that determination, the British community in India will not only be upholding their own interests and honor, but fighting the cause of order and the constitution at home." Not content with these observations the writer says: "Lord Ripon came out to this country, not to promote the interests of its people, but to fight the battle of his party at home, and he is doing it with a magnificient contempt for all minor considerations, whether the prosperity of India, the honor of England, or the interests of his countrymen. He may be a patriot after his own lights. They all are. But it is patriotism of the school that calls property plunder, and considers *prestige* a reproach."

Need we say that all this is Alnascharian dream—a castle in the air. Whatever individual members of the Radical party, and they may be counted on one's own fingers, may say, the heart of the British nation is sound. The British people have no idea of cutting off India from England, and therefore there is no prospect for the Anglo-Indians to shew their courage and loyalty. Lord Ripon has no intention of assisting his party in cutting India adrift. On the contrary his object is to bind India to England with a far stronger cement than has ever been employed for the purpose. So the new cry of fighting England's battle in India will not avail the anti-Ilbertines.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

So THE VOLUNTEERS have given in! The following supplementary notification of the Government of India explains itself:

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th October 1883.

In continuation of the notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th October 1883, regarding the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta, it is hereby notified that a Guard of Honor of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps with Band will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House, Calcutta, in addition to the Guard of Honor of British Infantry, also a Guard of Honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station.

By Command,
WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Better late than never! In the face of the above what is the meaning of the statement in the morning papers that the Volunteers have applied to the Anglo-Indian Aasociation for advice in the matter?

THE SELECT COMMITTEE on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will meet on the 21st November. The Select Committee comprise the following gentlemen: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Stuart Bayley, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Quinton, Mr. Evans, Mr. Gibbon, the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and Babu Kristodas Pal. Sir Auckland Colvin, it is said, will be added to the Committee. From the constitution of the Select Committee the reader will perceive that the Government command a standing majority. The amendment of the Bill on any material point, we need hardly observe, will entirely depend upon the pleasure of the Viceroy as the responsible head of the Government.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the *Englishman* from London dated the 26th instant, "a great meeting is announced at the East India Association next Wednesday to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Lord Stanley is to be Chairman. Mr. Roper Lethbridge opens the discussion with an address on the mischief threatened by the Bill."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR has given a right royal reception to His Excellency the Viceroy. The State banquet to His Excellency was a great success. A correspondent telegraphs:

The streets leading to the palace were illuminated, and the house-tops crowded with spectators as before. The company assembled shortly before 8 o'clock in the large durbar hall of the palace, where the officers of the Maharaja's army were seated in durbar. Before dinner there was a *nautch*, followed by a performance of mummeries and a musical performance on strange instruments. Dinner was served in the Shish Mahal, a room of which the walls and ceiling are curiously inlaid with coloured marbles. After the banquest, the main portion of which was in European fashion, though a number of native dishes were also served, there was a great display of fireworks in the court-yard of the palace, after entering which the Viceregal party returned to His Excellency's camp.

The same correspondent thus telegraphs the shooting party:

Jummoo, 22nd October.—At an early hour this morning the Maharaja arrived at the palace to conduct His Excellency to a great battue of the preserved jungle on the banks of the river. For some time a regular fusillade was heard, but this proved to be chiefly in the beat. The bag consisted of a number of pigs, little else being seen except a few jackals and wild cats. At half-past four this afternoon the Viceroy and party start on the first march from Jummoo towards Cashmere. The Maharaja attends a few minutes before the time appointed for the start to conduct His Excellency on an elephant procession through the city and down to the river, whence the party will ride or walk the remainder of the way, the distance to the first camping-ground at Naugrota being about eight miles. The visit to Jummoo has thus been successfully carried through, the Maharaja having shown a most princely hospitality to his guests, and all ceremonials having been satisfactorily accomplished without the smallest hitch.

A more large-hearted prince than the Maharaja of Kashmir does not breathe in India, but unfortunately His Highness is afflicted with a wasting disease, which prevents him from taking an active part in the administration of his State. We hope His Highness will commemorate the visit of the Viceroy by some permanent marks of improvement in the administration of his country.

LITERARY ENTERPRISE has almost ceased among Anglo-Indians. The days of Rattray, Torrens, Parker, Grant, Richardson, Stocquoler, Hume, Sutherland, and others, whom we need not name, seem to have passed away apparently never to return. Literature is now a drug in the market. The Anglo-Indians are too busy with mills and manufactories, jobbing in shares and floating joint-stock capital, with official duties and the idle pleasures of life to care for a pleasant sonnet or a smart article. In this state of the Anglo-Indian mind we cannot sufficiently commend those twins of the Education Department, Messrs. Rowe and Webb, for the pluck they have shewn in ushering into existence a new literary venture. The *Indian Review*, as it is called, "contains the cream of current literature." The first number is excellent. Its manifesto under the head of Ourselves is modest. The original articles are all readable, and the cream of the monthly reviews is simply admirable. For a busy public the summary of the *Reviews* is a well-conceived scheme, and in the present issue its execution has been unexceptionable. The article on the Bengal Rent Bill is a capital one and deserves an extended notice, which we hope to give it in our next. We wish the projectors and conductors of the *Review* every success.

OUR YOUNG countrymen, who have proceeded to England for education, have generally returned either as Civilians, Barristers or Doctors, but we have now the pleasure to announce the return of a gentleman, who has made manufactures his special study, we allude to Mr. Biprodas Pal Chowdry. He is a zemindar himself, and proposes to establish a factory for the manufacture of instruments and machines adapted to the improvement of Indian agriculture. We wish him every success.

THE AMIABLE MAHARAJA of Hutwa gave an entertainment to his European friends on the occasion of the Dusserah festival. We are sorry to observe that they thus abused his kind hospitality. The *Indigo Planters' Gazette* gives the following story:

There were three large iron stands, lit up with blue lights. On the centre one was inscribed. "God bless our Indian Empress;" those on either side bore the motto "God bless the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal." Three times three cheers were heartily given for the Queen, and again quite as heartily for the Lieutenant-Governor. When the noise had a little subsided, a voice was heard enquiring—where is Lord Ripon's? A storm of hisses broke out immediately, and the anxious enquirer was informed that his lordship, wrapped up in the Ilbert Bill, was being burnt in effigy behind the stables.

Nothing, we feel sure, could be more painful than this mean outburst to the Maharaja of Hutwa, and we are sorry that it took place under his roof.

DR. HUNTER has written a letter to the *Times* in reply to the minute of the Judges of the Bengal High Court on the Ilbert Bill. His answer to the statement of the High Court that the Native Civilians are a "dwindling body" is most crushing. The united body of Native Civil Servants, that is to say competitive and statutory, as Dr. Hunter shews, instead of "dwindling," has increased as follows:—Up to the 1st of January, 1870, there was (according to the latest official List) only one in all India; on the 1st of January 1875, they numbered six; on the 1st of January, 1880, they stood at 11; on the 1st of January, 1883, they had risen to 33. The "dwindling" argument, as Dr. Hunter justly remarks, could only be used by separating into two classes a body of men placed on the same footing by Acts of Parliament, and by the Viceroy and Secretary of State in framing rules under those Acts. When applied to the united body of native Civil servants appointed under statutory provisions in India and in England, the argument is refuted by the facts. Dr. Hunter thus winds up:

The decision must rest with Her Majesty's Ministers and with Parliament. Lord Ripon has given every opportunity for the section of the community which is dissatisfied with the Bill to lay their case before these final Courts of Appeal. He might have adopted the procedure which Lord Lytton followed in the case of the Vernacular Press Act, and might have passed the Bill at once by suspending the rules of business in the Legislative Council. Something may be said in favour of this method, for it curtails the period of agitation in India. But, on the other hand, it seems wiser that all constitutional facilities should be afforded to those dissatisfied with a measure to state their arguments against it. Every representation received by the Government of India on the subject has been trasmitted in its complete form to the Secretary of State, and will doubtless be laid before Parliament. It is to be hoped that whatever modification can be made to suit the feelings of the Anglo-Indian community will be conceded, so long as such modifications are consistent with the principles laid down by the Queen's Proclamation for the government of India. Indeed, throughout this letter I have assumed that modifications consistent with those principles, such as would have been effected by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, will be adopted. But it is difficult to believe that Parliament or the people of England will consent to further concessions, or will draw back from the Royal assurances which during the past 25 years have won the loyalty of India for the British Crown.

We for one are of opinion that Lord Ripon would have done well, if he had stopped in Calcutta during summer for a month or so, and passed the Bill instead of allowing the malcontents long eight months to sow seeds of mischief through the length and breadth of the land.

WE READ that Sir Charles Hobhouse, late a Judge of the High Court, delivered a lecture on India *before a large meeting of Liberals at*

Bath with special reference to Lord Ripon's policy, and that a resolution was passed declaring that the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill was not only eminently just, but conducive to the stability of Imperial rule. Mr. Fawcett, M. P., sent a letter, in which he said :—"It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to decline the invitation to be present at the lecture to be given by Sir Charles Hobhouse. Any remarks that may be made by him on India will be so deserving of attention that it is a great disappointment to me that I cannot be one of his audience. Since my illness I have felt it prudent to decline all invitations to public meetings, and I have promised my constituents that the first public meeting, I attend shall be in Hackney. I am most thoroughly enjoying my visit to Bath and have already derived much benefit from my stay here."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR in his Resolution on the Excise administration for 1882-83 thus defends the outstill system :

The question of the effect of the outstill system on the consumption of liquor and the habits of the people has engaged the special attention of Government for some time. The Board have now reiterated thrir opinion that "the charges made against the outstill system with reference to its alleged tendency to demoralize the people" have not been sustained; and undoubtedly the great preponderance of the views of the local officer is to effect that the increase in the consumption of liquor, which has certainly taken place is due to the increased prosperity of the people and to the circulation of wealth rather than to any special facilities afforded by the operation of the outstill system. "It must be borne in mind," writes the Commesioner of the Presidency Division, "that easy prices and high wages of labour in Calcutta and its vicinity have also contributed to the increase of drunkenness, which is so much complained of." The correctness of this observation is borne out by the returns now before the Government. The quantity of duty-paying country spirits consumed in Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah was 226,902 gallons in 1882-83 against 205,901 gallons in 1881-82. In the Howrah district, and the Serampore and Hooghly Sudder sub divisions, where the sudder distillery system is in force, the consumption increased from 28,616 gallons to 33,723 gallons, though the selling price of the liquor must have been higher than in the previous year, as, with a reduction in the number of shops from 139 to 131, there was an increase in the fees paid for licenses from Rs. 40,168 to Rs. 47,768. In the Jehanabad sub-division of Hooghly district, where the outstill system is maintained, the fees for licenses increased at the same time only from Rs. 21,203 to Rs. 24,461. In the suburban tract of the 24-Pergunnahs, where only shops supplied from sudder distilleries are allowed, there was an increase in consumption from 11,852 gallons to 18,818 gallons. These figures establish beyond any doubt the factthat a large fees were paid for licenses frem Rs. 18,820 to Rs. 20,081, while in the adjoining tract served by outstills there was a falling off in the license fees from Rs. 84,107 to Rs. 72,756. increase in the consumption of liquor has taken place altogether independently of any operation of the outstill system. The large increase in the rmount paid for ganja and opium accompanied, as will be seen further on, by a considerable decrease in the quantity of the former drug actually consumed, similarly shows that the people have more money to expend upon excieseable articles. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to deny that there has, at the same time, been a large increase in the consumption of liqour in the tracts under the outstill system; indeed there is undoubted evidence that in some districts such increase has taken place.

That's exactly the point. It cannot be denied that since the introduction of the outstill system drinking has enormously increased in the rural districts. The misfortune is, we cannot appeal to statistics to prove the extent of increase under the present system, and as no reliable statistics of consumption can be obtained, it is easy to hide the truth. This was not possible when the sudder distellery system was in vogue. The prosperity argument is misleading; it is based on the doctrine that demand creates supply, but we have sometimes seen that supply creates demand. Take the consumption of ice in Calcutta. Ice has become cheap and abundant, and the poorer classes, who would perhaps under pre-existing circumstances have never touched it, now consume it largely. It is the same with liquor. The outstill system has cheapened it and immensely increased the supply,and the consumption has consequently vastly increased. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to appoint a Commission of Enquiry. But what will the Commission do, when the head of the Government cherishes such a strong opinion on the subject? It is the prosperity theory which has blinded the Lieutenant-Governor. Hang such prosperity if it leads only to drunkenness and destruction!

RENT-BILL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice the Zemindars and other landholders of Rungpore, assembled at the Rungpore Town Hall yesterday at about 3 P. M. to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

PRESENT.

Babus Mohima Ronjon Roy Chowdhury, Janoki Bullov Sen, Roy Romoni Mohun Roy Chowdhury Bahadoor.

Babus Annada Prosad Sen, Nobodip Chandra Saha, Isan Chandra Gupta for Babu Govind Lal Roy Zeminder, Brojo Kumar Roy for Babu Nobin Chandra Roy Chowdhury Zemindar, Jogat Chandra Bhoomick for Babu Gongadhur Roy Chowdhury Zemindar, Gocool Kisto Moonsi for Babu Sonaru Giri Goshami Zemindar and for Roy Dhunput Sing Bahadoor, Kali Coomar Sanyal for Babu Mohan Lal Shaha and others, Dwarka Nath Backsi for Babu Bhubon Mohan Chowdhury Zemindar, Sam Sunder Banerjee for Babu Joy Narayan Chowdhury, Uma Charn Mookerjee for Babu Chandra Mohun Chowdhury Zeminder, Janoki Nath Chatterjea for Babu Modhu Sudhon Chowdhury,

Proposed by Babu Janoki Bullov Sen and seconded by Babu Mohima Ronjon Roy Chowdhury, that Rai Romoni Mohun Roy Chowdhury Bahadoor be requested to take the chair.

The chairman then opened the meeting with a brief speech explaining the object of the meeting and dwelling on the one-sidedness of the Bill.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously.

1. That, taking into consideration the growing prosperity of the Bengal tenants and the treatment they generally receive from their landlords, there exists no necessity for enacting such a law as is contemplated by the present Bill.

2. That, the Bill, if passed into law, will be subversive of the proprietary rights of the landlords, as secured to them by the permanent settlement, and will be at variance with the principles laid down by the highest tribunals in the land.

3. That, the Bill if passed into law, will take away the freedom of a tenant for entering into a contract with his landlord, while he is allowed such freedom in making other important contracts of transfer with regard to his own rights.

4. That the Bill does not provide for any simple and speedy realization of rent, though that was the main object of the prayer of the Bengal landholders for fresh legislation.

5. That the proposed enactment will bring in dissensions and ill-feeling between the landlords and the tenants, in place of good feeling and harmony that now exists between them, and will lead to serious and complicated litigation at every step of their ordinary transactions causing ruin to both the parties.

6. That, a sub-committee be appointed with power to add to their number, consisting of the following gentlemen with the object of drawing up and submitting a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in council setting forth the views of the landholders of Rungpore on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Babus Janoki Bullov Sen, Nil Kamal Lahiry, Mohima Ronjon Roy Chowdhury, Govind Lal Roy, Rai Ramoni Mohan Roy Chowdhury Bahadoor, Babus Brojo Gibon Bose, and Isan Chunder Gupta.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dissolved.

Rungpore October 25 1883. } ISSAN CHANDRA GUPTA. *Member, Sub-committee.*

DR. DE JONGHS' LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Wihtmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*24th October* 1883.

General—29th Sept—Babu Lalitkumar Dass is apptd temply to be a Special Depy Colr for the purpose of clearing off the file of partition cases pending in the dist of Dacca.

12th Oct—Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Madaripore, Fureedpore, is transfd to Mozufferpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Raj Gopal Ray, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, is allowed furlough for two years, from the 15th Jany 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, on leave, is transfd to Monghyr, and is apptd to have charge of the Jamui sub-divn of that dist.

Mr. K. J. Badshah, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Goalundo, Fureedpore, is aptd to have charge of the Madaripore subdivn of that dist.

Mr W B Martin, Deppy Magte and Deppy Colr, Jamui Monghyr, is transfd to Fureedpore, and is apptd to have charge of the Goalundo sub-divn of that dist.

The orders of the 14th sept last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of 9th idem, granting privilege leave for one month and fourteen days to Mr E E Lowis, Comr of Chittagong Divn, and apptg Mr W R Larminie to act for him, are cancelled.

13th Octr.—Baboo Trolokya Nath Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Deoghur sub-divn of the Sonthal Pergunnahs dist. is allowed leave for three months, from date he may be relieved by Mr S S Jones.

Moulvie Golam Lilahi, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Purneah, is allowed leave for one month, from the 1st inst.

15th Oct—Mr C R Marriott, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, from the 16th inst.

Mr J Kelleher, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to Gaya on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of that dist.

This cancels the order of the 6th inst, appointing Mr Kelleher to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Ba kerunge.

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th ult.

19th Oct—Baboo Upendro Chunder Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted temply to the sudder station of the dist of the 24-Pergunas.

this cancels the order of the 24th July last.

22nd Oct—Mr G Godfrey is apptd to act in the first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs, in the dist of Burdwan from the 18th inst.

Mr Godfrey is vested with the powers of a Magte of the first class.

Mr J C Veasey. Jt Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is apptd to Act as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah. during the absence on depta of Mr W H Grimley.or until furrher orders.

Mr F E Pargiter, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr and Comr of the Sunderbuns, is apptd to act temply as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah, until relieved by Mr J C Veasey.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pubna, is transfd to the Serampore sub-divn of the Hooghly dist.

Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, on leave, is transfd to the sudder station of he Pubna dist.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Cheapest EDITION in India.

PEOPLES EDITION OF

THE SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

From 1880 up to September 1883—containing 470 pages Demy Octavo. Published by Kali Prosunno Sen Gupta. Price Re. 1 up to the 30th* November 1883 besides packing and postage charge of annas 4 for the Mofussil.

Apply to any of the following gentlemen :—Babu Kumud Nath Dutt, Sheristadar Board of Revenue, Calcutta. Babu Krishna Gopal Bhakta, 15, Gopee Krishna Pal's Lane, Calcutta. Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerjee, Canning Library, College Street, Calcutta. Babu Chandi Charan Chatterjee, Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta.

C. J. A. PRITCHARD Esq.,

Manager, Star Press, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Secretary, Calcutta School-Book Society, Calcutta.

* Complaints have reached the publisher from all quarters of the insufficiency of time of publicity given for advance payment. He has therefore determined to keep the reduced price (the real price being Rs. 2,) up to the 30th November, 1883 and the public are warned that this is the last chance given them.

House To Let.—The large three-storied building, 12 cottahs in area, comprising 19 rooms, 14 in the 2nd and 5 in the 3rd storey, with a large hall and 5 privy-rooms. Built only the last year, situated on the Coomertolly- street, open on all four sides, with free ventilation, and having commanding view of the River Ganges, even from its windows.

Apply to Baboo Kunjalall Saha, 22, Coomertolly-street.

পঞ্চদশী ও উপনিষৎ।

পঞ্চদশী মূল, টীকা ও সরল বঙ্গানুবাদ সহিত প্রকাশিত হইতেছে। ইহার অগ্রিম মূল্য ৪৷৷০ টাকা।

উপনিষৎ ৭ খানি প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। ইহার অগ্রিম মূল্যের হিসাবে আপাততঃ ৬৲ টাকা জমা দিয়া গ্রাহক হইতে হয়। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট; কলিকাতা।

KEDARNATH BANERJEA

240/4, Bowbazar Street, *Postal address*,
15, Bose Para Lane, Calcutta.

AINSLIE'S Materia Indica, or some account of those Articles which are employed by Hindoos and other Eastern nations in their Medicine, Art and Agriculture. Comprising also Formulæ with practical observations, names of diseases in various Eastern languages and a copious list of Oriental books immediately connected with general science, 2 Vols, *scarce*, London 1826, Rs. 20.

WARING. Pharmacopœia of India prepared under the authority of the Government, Rs. 3-4.

DANIELL'S Voyage to India and China with letterpress description and fifty full plates, London 18'0, Rs. 45.

GRADY, Hindu Law of Inheritance, Rs. 10.

TO LET.—A commodious and splendid two storied house, No. 60, Mirzapur Street fitted with gas and water suited for Native Princes and Rajahs for the season or on a lease. Apply to Messrs Mukerjea and Deb, Attorney's at No. 5. Old Post Office Street.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge Specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 7½ to 8½ A. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

MULLICK NEPHEW & Co.

GRAND WINTER PREPARATION.

TAILORS. MILLINERS. SHIRTMAKERS. ALL SORTS OF READY-MADE DRESS. AND GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.

373—4 *Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko Calcutta.*

Mullick Nephew & Co., beg to invite the attention of their Patrons, the Public of Calcutta and the Mofussil to their grand winter Preparation and Solicit patronage to their Choice Varieties of warm assortment of the latest fashion.

TO LET,

For the Exhibition season the upper flats of a three-storied house situated in Koomertolly Street. It has 13 well ventilated rooms and a spacious hall on the 2nd floor; and six rooms on the 3rd; and is only 15 minutes drive from Government Palace.

Apply to Babu Anath Bundhoo Mondul,
1. Koomertolly Street, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.—Members invited. Phrenological Works, sold or hired. Instructions given, and Heads Examined, free at the institute. Catalogue, available:

R. B. Doss, Practical Phrenologist.

89, Chuna Gully, Calcutta, 15th May 1883.

CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES.

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc., Hope Prizeman and Baxter Physical Science Scholar of the University of Edinburgh, and late Principal of H. H. the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, intends to open in Calcutta from January next classes for preparing youths for the examination of candidates for admission to Her Majesty's Civil Service of India, held annually in London.

Dr. Chattopadhaya is glad to be able to announce that he has secured a competent staff of Tutors (most of whom have been educated in Europe), and begs to assure parents and guardians that every effort will be made to make the classes successful.

It is also in contemplation to open an English School in connection with the classes, where Sound General Education will be imparted on the most approved scientific principles, which will combine thoroughness with ease and rapidity of progress. For further particulars, apply stating date of birth and course of studies hitherto pursued, to

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc.

9, *North Road, Entally, Calcutta.*

বিজ্ঞাপন।

নীলকুটী ও জমীদারীর কার্য্য নির্ব্বাহ জন্য ৫০৲ টাকা বেতনে ও কেবল নীলকুটীর জন্য ২৫৲ টাকা বেতনে দুই জন লোকের প্রয়োজন। কার্য্যদক্ষতা দেখাইতে পারিলে বেতন বৃদ্ধি হইবে, কর্ম্মস্থান কলিকাতার ১৫০ মাইল অনতিদূরে রেলওয়ের নিকট। কালীঘাটের বিশ্বদূত প্রেসে শ্রীযুত ব বু যোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট কর্ম্মার্থীগণ দরখাস্ত পাঠাইবেন।

PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

Cantwell's Patent Improved Cylinder and Cone Rollers.

These Mills gained "*a complete victory*" over every other Mill in the field in the competition trials ordered by the Assam Local Government, doing more than double the work of any other Mill. Sec. *Assam Gazette* of 2nd of June 1883. One of these Mills can be seen working daily at No. 55 Creek Row Prices moderate.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENUE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

NEW PUBLICATION.

	Rs.	As.
Susruta Sambita (Eng.) fasc. I. ...	1	0
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Sambita, (Sans.) fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/10 each ...	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XL at /10 each ...	25	0
ChhandogyaUpanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	10
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans. & Eng.) fasc. I—II at /10 each	1	4
Gopala Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I ...	0	10
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—X at /1 each ...	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
MaitriUpianshad, (Sans & Eng.) fasc. I—III I. vol. ...	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc, II—XVI at /10 each...	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Narada Pancharatra, (Sans.) fasc. III—IV at /10 each ...	1	4
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—iv ..	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanem, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I. ..	0	10
Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Sama Veda Samhita. (Sans.) fasc. i—XXXvii at /10 each	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Sankhya Aphoriams of Kapila, (English) fasc. i and ii /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. ..	1	0
Taittiriya Aranyaka (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—XXiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.) fasc. i—XXXii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—XIX at /10 each ...	11	14
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. i—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—vi; vol. ii, fasc. i—iii at /10 each ..	5	10
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.) fasc. i—ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v at /14 each ...	4	6
Arabic and Persian Series.		
Alamgirnamah with index, (Text) fasc. i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—XXii at 1/4 each ...	27	08
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc. i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text) fasc i—xxii at 1/4 each	27	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to. thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each ..	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text) fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	2	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Masnawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	4
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc, i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	0
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) fasc, i—xxxi at 12as. each ..	23	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) fasc. i and ii at 1 Re. each ..	2	0
Suyuty's Itquan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran with Supplement (Text) fasc, ii—iv, vii—x at 1-4 each ...	8	12

(TRANSLATION.)

কলিকাতা আন্তর্জাতিক প্রদর্শন।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে অবগত করা যাইতেছে যে পৃথিবীর সমস্ত দেশের দর্শনীয় বস্তু সমুদয়ের একটী প্রদর্শনী এই সালের ৪ঠা ডিসেম্বর হইতে আগত সালের ১লা মার্চ্চ পর্য্যন্ত কলিকাতার ময়দানে হইবে। অনেক মাস ধরিয়া বাঙ্গালার লেপ্টেনেণ্ট গবর্ণরের আদেশে জাদুঘরের দক্ষিণ ভাগে ও ময়দানে প্রদর্শনীয় বস্তু সমুদয়ের সংস্থিতির জন্য বাটীসকল নির্ম্মিত হইতেছে। এই প্রদর্শনীর বাটী সমূহের মধ্যে ইংলণ্ড ও অন্যান্য বিদেশ সম্ভূত যন্ত্র শিল্প. ও আবশ্যক সামগ্রী সমুদয় প্রদর্শিত হইবে। আর বাঙ্গালা দেশে ও এই সাম্রাজ্যের অন্যান্য দেশে যত বহু মূল্য ও অত্যুৎকৃষ্ট বস্তু নির্ম্মিত হইয়া থাকে, যাহা গবর্ণমেণ্টের বিশেষ নিযুক্ত কর্ম্মচারীগণ কর্ত্তৃক সংগৃহীত হইয়াছে তাহাদেরও আদর্শ প্রদর্শিত হইবে। ভারতবর্ষের মাহাত্ম্য ও গৌরব দেখিবার জন্য পৃথিবীর সকল দেশ হইতে বহুল লোকের সমাগম হইবে। আর ভারতবাসীরা পৃথিবীর পূর্ব্ব ও পশ্চিম দেশসম্ভূত অসংখ্য সুন্দর সামগ্রী দেখিতে পাইবেন। এই প্রকার বিদেশীয় নূতন শিল্প বস্তু সকল ভারতবর্ষে প্রচলিত হইবে এবং নানা বস্তুর বাণিজ্যের আধিক্য, উৎপাদিত ও সুলভতা হইবে।

এই সকল বস্তু ব্যতীত যে কেহ ইচ্ছুক হইবেন মহারাজা, রাজা, নবাব, ঠাকুর, জমীদার, মহাজন, ও অন্যান্য ধনী লোকদিগের মণি মাণিক্যাদি দেখিতে পাইবেন। এই সকল বস্তুর নিমিত্ত, যাহার মূল্য লক্ষ লক্ষ টাকা হইবে, একটী স্বতন্ত্র বাটী নির্ম্মিত হইয়াছে যথায় উহা প্রদর্শিত ও সুরক্ষিত হইবে।

এই প্রদর্শনীয় বস্তু সকল সর্ব্বদা দেখিতে পাওয়া যাইবে এবং অপরাহ্ণ ও রজনীর নির্দ্দিষ্ট সময়ে বিভিন্ন রুচি লোকের জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রকার ও মনোহর তামাসা প্রদর্শিত হইবে। ইহার মধ্যে নানাপ্রকার বাদ্য ও বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক কৌতুক হইবে ও সময়ে সময়ে উহা পরিবর্ত্তিত হইবে।

যাহাতে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি কি ধনী, কি দরিদ্র, যতবার ইচ্ছা এই প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে পারেন, রবিবার ও বুধবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের সকল দিবসেই সকাল ১০টা হইতে বৈকাল ৭॥০ পর্য্যন্ত প্রবেশের মূল্য চারি আনা নির্দ্ধারিত হইয়াছে, রাত্রিতে প্রবেশের মূল্য আট আনা হইবে। বুধবারে যাঁহারা বিশেষ সুবিধা ও স্বচ্ছন্দের সহিত প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে ইচ্ছুক হইবেন তাঁহাদের এক টাকা দিতে হইবে।

ইহাও বাঞ্ছিত যে ভারত মহিলারা এমন অপ্রকাশিত ভাবে এই প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে পান যে তাহাতে জাতির কোনরূপ হানি না হয়, এই জন্য ভবিষ্যতে নির্দ্দিষ্ট দিবস কেবল তাঁহাদের জন্যই রাখা যাইবে, যখন কেবল স্ত্রীলোকদিগেরই প্রবেশাধিকার থাকিবে এবং পুরুষ নিষিদ্ধ হইবে।

এই সকল বিচিত্র ও মনোহর সামগ্রী সমুদয় সন্দর্শনের ভারতবাসীদিগের এইটীই প্রথম সুবিধা এবং এমন বোধ হয় যে এখন যাঁহারা জীবিত আছেন তাঁহাদিগের জীবদ্দশায় পুনশ্চ এইরূপ সৌভাগ্য আর ঘটিবে না। এই জন্য গবর্ণমেণ্টের ইচ্ছা এই যে যেমন সংগ্রহ করিতে এত যত্ন ও ব্যয় হইয়াছে কি উচ্চ, কি নীচ, কি প্রধান, কি অপ্রধান, কি ধনী, কি দরিদ্র সকলেই এই প্রদর্শনীয় দেখিতে আসুক এবং ইহার জন্যই প্রবেশের মূল্য এত অল্প করা হইয়াছে। প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তিরই আসা কর্ত্তব্য।

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price. Rs 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

NOTICE.

Sealed-Tenders are invited for the Execution of the following works on the roads in the District of Dinagpore.

Applications are to be addressed to the Chairman District Road Cess Committee before the 25th instant. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. All materials that may have to be used from stock will be deducted from contractor's bill. Any further information can be obtained from the District Engineer on application.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

			Amount.
Mohadebpore towards Sultanpore Earth work and bridges (timber)	...	...	7,250

REPAIRS.

Murshidabad Road, repairs to roads and bridges			5,000
Darjeeling Road	Do.	Do. ...	3,800
Bogra Road	Do.	Do. ...	1,900
Purneah Road	Do.	Do. ...	2,000
Maldah Road	Do.	Do. ...	3,000
Gangarampore Road	Do.	Do. ..	2,700
Burgunj towards Darwand	Do.	Do. ...	750
Potiram towards Hillu	Do.	Do. ..	400
Ghoraghat towards Hillu	Do.	Do. ...	1,350
Nutpore to Hapinah	Do	Do. ...	1,800
Peergung to Ranisonkoil	Do.	Do. ...	760
Dinagepore to Hemtabad	Do.	Do. ...	2,200
Kishenganj Road	Do.	Do. ...	2,700
Dinagepore to Patiram...	Do.	Do. ...	1,800
Patiram to Mohadebpore	Do.	Do. ...	1,400
Bograh Road toGhoraghat	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
Beergunj to Peerganj	Do.	Do. ...	650
Thakoorgoan to Peergunj	Do.	Do. ...	800
Toria to Ranisonkoil	Do.	Do. ...	400
Ranusonkoil to Roygunj	Do.	Do. ...	350
Roygunj towards Gozole	Do.	Do. ...	950
Akhanagore to Churamon	Do.	Do. ..	1,200
Balurghat towards Hillu	Do.	Do. ...	500
Patiram to Phulbaree	Do.	Do. ...	800
Dinagepore Drainage Canal clearing silt and repairing slopes		...	2,500

UMACHURN BANNERJEE
for Chairman.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

সুলভ নববিভাকর।

অনেকে নববিভাকরের পূর্ণ মূল্য ১০৲ টাকা দিতে পারেন না বলিয়া ৬ই আগষ্ট হইতে সস্তা কাগজে "সুলভ নববিভাকর" প্রচারিত হইতেছে। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য সহরে ৪৲ টাকা, মফস্বলে ৫৲ টাকা।

৩৫ নং বেণিয়াটোলা লেন, পটলডাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা।

শ্রীগঙ্গাধর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কার্য্য-সম্পাদক।

Calcutta Exhibition.

TO NATIVE PRINCES AND RAJAHS.

TO LET FURNISHED.

During the Exhibition

That splendid two-storied House, No 3, Albert Road, known as "Ray Castle" at the extreme end of Wood Street." It has a magnificient marbled South verandah with marbled landings and bath rooms, and a garden of the choicest flowers and plants, most beautifully situated in the centre of the European quarter, and has ample accommodation for two families. The House faces the public garden and tank. The furniture is all by European makers, and of the very best quality. Admirably suited for Native Princes. The House has just been thoroughly repaired. Apply at No. 44 Park Street.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Leucoderma Ointment (DEY'S).
Specific for the Cure of White Leprosy, one ounce Rs. 3.

Ringworm Ointment (DEY'S).
Much approved and relied upon, one ounce Re. 1.

Tonic Pills. (DEY'S).
Generally approved as a valuable Tonic, efficacious to persons recovering from fever and suffering from Diabetes. 24 Pills Re. 1.

Pure Lime juice.—Non-Alcoholic.
Prepared from fresh fruits. Keeps well for years. Quart bottle Re. 1.

Postage for each parcel Annas 4.

The above Pharmaceutical Preparations are manufactured and sold by Preo Lall Dey, Practical Chemist.

PREO LALL DEY, 4, *Beadon Street, Calcutta.*

PAUL&CO'S
PROPRIETORY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once— 8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. As. P. 21 5 4	Rs. As. P. 24 8 8	Rs. As. P. 28 10 0	Rs. As. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Have now on view at their CALCUTTA showrooms, a MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of articles of the HIGHEST ARTISTIC MERIT, Eminently suitable for the adornment of the PALACES and RESIDENCES of NATIVE PRINCES, Newabs, Rajahs, &c., and comprising,

BRONZES & AGATES.,

PERMANENT HAND PAINTINGS ON CHINA AND PORCELAIN, CHOICE ENAMELS,

COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS IN MARBLE AND BRONZE,

GILT ORMOLU CLOCKS.

VASES OF SEVRES CHINA & ONYX.

ELEGANT MARBLE CHIME CLOCKS &c. &c.

Full Particulars on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY & SIMLA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,

Managing Proprietor.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15.	18.	20.	22.	24.	26.	28.	30.	32.	34.	36 inch
Rs.	15			19				23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15.	18.	20.	22.	24.	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28.	30.	32.	34.	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

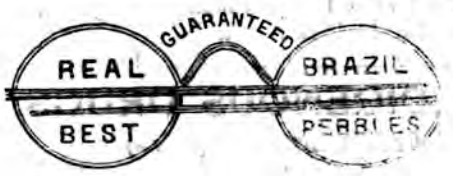
12, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

Wanted a Jailor for the Native State Jail in Cooch Behar. Salary Rs. 60. rising to Rs. 75. by annual increments of Rs. 5. None need apply who has not passed at least the first examination in Arts. Candidates possessing experience in Jail work under Government will be preferred.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTY

In charge of the Cooch Behar Jail.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25	0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6	0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10	0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10	0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000	
Paid'up Capital	£500,000	

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy containing in force the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

TO LET.

A commodious house at No. 34, Amherst Street, apply to P. K. Mookerjee, The Exchange, Calcutta.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.